

IBN JOURNAL



Volume 21, No. 1, 1982



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I.B.N.S. JOURNAL, Volume 21, No. 1, 1982

EDITOR

Ted Uhl

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Editor's Galley

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London's IBNS Congress will apparently be stretched into a three day affair this year. A banknote acution by Phillips will round out the meet which will include a dealer's bourse and lecture session. Chairman of the affair is Colin Narbath. Persons interested in additional information can contact Colin by writing to him at: 6 Hall Place Gardens, St. Albans, Herts AL1 3SP, United Kingdom.

Dr. David Lott, a new member, asks: "What is the attitude of the hobby towards permanently encasing old and tattered significant notes and crudely-printed siege notes in plastic as is now frequently done with many identification cards?" Any answers out there?

We are back to normal with this first edition of the new year and we intend to keep it that way. Featured in this issue are excellent articles by Gene Hessler, Roger Outing and Victor Seibert to name a few. Also, "Currency at War," by Fred Philipson continues.

The paper money hobby still appears healthy amid all the world economic problems — healthy because we are just that, a hobby as opposed to an investment service. Dealers have reported that mail business is steady and that the middle to low priced material is selling very well. My personal observation has been that smaller conventions are slow because the collector cannot afford to travel as much today. The major conventions though seem to be just as active as ever.

For all you dealers and collectors, we do predict a strong upswing in the economy along about ANA (American Numismatic Association) Convention time in August.

**Best
Ted**

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President's Column

So often while at a convention where an IBNS meeting is scheduled, I will meet some of our members on the bourse floor and during our conversation we will mention the upcoming meeting: "Will you make sure to be there?" "Oh of course I will." "Good, because the speaker has a fine program prepared and I think you would really enjoy it." So much for the conversation — but does he show up at the meeting? Sad to say, most of the time he will see me later on and make some lame excuse about "being all tied up" and "couldn't get away." Have we reached the point in our so-called "hobby" that nothing else matters except scouring the bourse floor every minute of every hour

searching for bargains to the exclusion of all else? That's what it seems to me when members who should attend their IBNS functions stay away and show no support at all for the organization. They fail to realize that the more they know about their hobby the better chance they have of really finding that elusive "bargain" on the bourse floor. And believe me, some of the talks recently given by such outstanding scholars in their fields as Clyde Reedy, Mel Steinberg, Joe Boling and others really give the audience something worthwhile. So next time you attend a convention and there's an IBNS meeting, make it No. 1 on your agenda. You

(continued on page 18)

Ships & Some American History on U.S. Banknotes

by Gene Hessler

MUCH of American history can be recalled from the ships which appear on United States banknotes. The discovery of this part of the world is still subject to controversy. Some credit the Norsemen, claiming they reached the northeast coast of what is now the United States 500 years before Columbus set foot on San Salvador on October 12, 1492. There is a good argument for crediting Amerigo Vespucci who accepted South America as a new continent after sailing along its northern shore. The continents of both North and South America took his name.

Nevertheless, most Americans recognize Christopher Columbus as the discoverer of their land. Three different paintings relating to this event have been reproduced as engravings on five different U.S. banknotes. Charles Schussle's painting of Columbus, Discovery of Land was engraved by Joseph P. Ourdan for the face designs of the United States (legal tender) notes, 1869-1917 (P144, 153, 157, 165 & 176), and the back of the \$5 Federal Reserve notes (P 359) and the Federal Reserve Bank notes (P 373). A similar design by C. Fenton and engraved by Louis Delnoce¹ entitled Columbus in Sight of Land was used on the first charter national banknotes (P 202) and the national gold banknotes (P 239). Both of these are \$5 denominations and the engravings depict Columbus and his sailors on the deck of a ship. We can only assume it is meant to be the flagship Santa Maria.

The Landing of Columbus, originally painted by John Vanderlyn for the U.S. Capitol Rotunda in Washington, D.C., appears on the back of (P 202). Five different plates were prepared and used; four of the engravers were James Bannister, Louis Delnoce, Lorenzo Hatch and Walter Shirlaw. On the horizon one can see three ships probably meant by the artist to represent the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria.

Some 116 years after Columbus' first landing in the New World separatists who refused to accept the ritual of the Anglican Church fled to Holland. Several years later they received a charter from the London company and returned to Southampton, England. After suitable preparations were completed, they set sail for America aboard the Mayflower and the Speedwell on August 5, 1620. The latter ship proved unseaworthy and the two vessels put into port at Plymouth.

Some had enough of the sea during the initial attempt, remaining passengers were consolidated and the Mayflower sailed alone on September 17. Following a perilous, hardship-filled voyage of three months, during which time some died and two were born, 102 people went ashore at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The hardships were such that during the voyage many Pilgrims wanted to return to England. However, on their arrival in America, all agreed to name their new home after their point of embarkation.

The Embarkation of the Pilgrims, painted by R.W. Weir, can be seen in the Capitol Rotunda in Washington, D.C. The backs of two United States notes depict this event. The \$50 first charter national banknote (P 205) and the \$10,000 Federal Reserve note of 1918 (P 367). In the engravings by W.W. Rice, as in the original painting, one can only see the ship's railing and portions of the sail and deck. Nevertheless, the Mayflower, implied as it is, is another ship known to all Americans.

The Landing of the Pilgrims was painted by F.O.C. Darley and engraved by Charles Burt for the backs of the \$1 first charter national banknote (P 200), the \$5 third charter national banknote (P 225) and a note mentioned earlier (P 359). As the Pilgrims step ashore, from the longboat, the Mayflower is visible in the background as it stands anchored off shore.²

The success of the colonists in Virginia and of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts induced further such ventures and soon thirteen colonies in all were established. Although the colonist remained loyal to England for more than a hundred years, relations began to deteriorate seriously in the reign of George III. Unfair and excessive taxation and a lack of representation in the English Parliament caused growing unrest and violent public demonstrations. As a result, representatives of the colonies met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775 to talk of independence from England.

During the war which followed a famous event took place on Christmas Day of 1776. General George Washington crossed the Delaware River from Pennsylvania to Trenton, New Jersey; the crossing was not completed until 4:00 A.M. on the 26th. The Hessians, mercenaries of the British, were completely taken by surprise by the rag-tag American Soldiers. The crossing took place amidst icy waters and the brief battle which followed was fought in chilling winds. Washington's victory was a morale builder for the underdog Americans.

Emanuel Leutze painted The Crossing of the Delaware. It was engraved by Alfred Jones for the first and second charter \$50 national banknotes (P 196, 205, 218-220). It

(continued on next page)



P-202 — Landing of Columbus

Ships . . .

(continued from page 3)

is difficult to ascertain if the boat seen in the painting and engraving is an accurate recreation. "Durham" boats, so named after the maker, were used to cross the shallow Delaware River. Boats of this type were 40 to 60 feet in length and were about eight feet wide. Men in the bow of the boat with long poles would touch the bottom of the river and walk slowly to the stern, to propel the craft across shallow water. The boat in the painting appears rather idealized from this functional design.

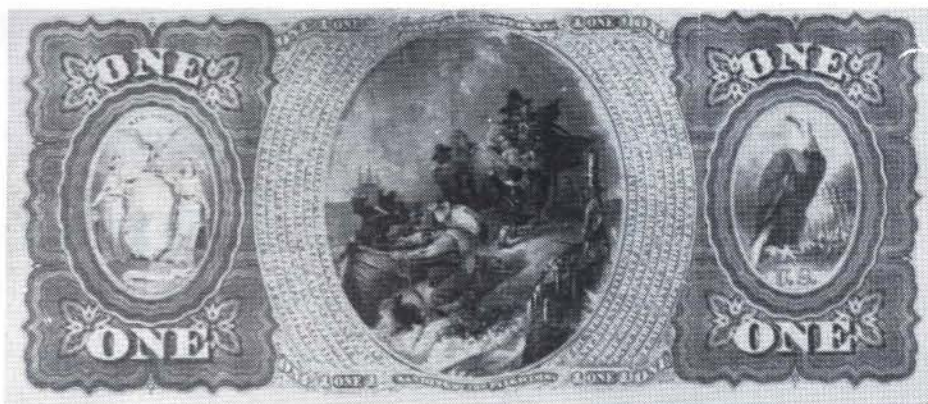
In 1783 a treaty of peace was signed with Great Britain, but British embargoes against American ships during the Napoleonic Wars brought on the War of 1812. The frigate Constitution is the most famous ship to be remembered from this altercation.

The 44-gun Constitution was designed by Joshua Humphreys; she was launched on October 21, 1797. Old Ironsides, as she was affectionately called because the guns of no ship seemed to penetrate her hull, was 62 meters in length, had a displacement of 2,200 tons and a gun range of 1,100 meters. The bolts to fasten the timbers and the copper covering were made by Paul Revere.³

On August 12, 1812, under the command of Captin Issac Hull, Old Ironsides engaged and was victorious over the British frigate Guerriere. This historic event is depicted on the \$1,000 two-year interest-bearing note of 1863 (P 294). Neither the artist or the engraver is known to me. No example of this banknote is known to exist, but the vignette here illustrated is believed to be the one used for this note.

In December 1812 the Constitution captured the Java; in 1814 with the help of a convoy she captured the Picton. The following year she captured the Cyane and Levant. In 1828 the Constitution was declared unseaworthy, but public sentiment against her destruction was aroused by Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem "Old Ironsides." The ship was saved and restored. On three different occasions Old Ironsides was rebuilt, and she is now moored in Boston Harbor as a floating museum.

Another event of the War of 1812 is recorded in the painting of the Battle of Lake Erie by W.H. Powell. An engraving by Louis Delnoce was used on the \$100 first and second charter national banknotes (P 197, 206, 221-223). Oliver H. Perry became a national hero when he defeated a British squadron in this battle. Perry's flagship Lawrence became disabled and he was transferred to the Niagara. Within 15 minutes the battle was over according to the history



P-200 — Landing of the Pilgrims



P-218 — Crossing of the Delaware

books. This victory in 1813 ensured United States control of the Northwest. The war ended in 1815.

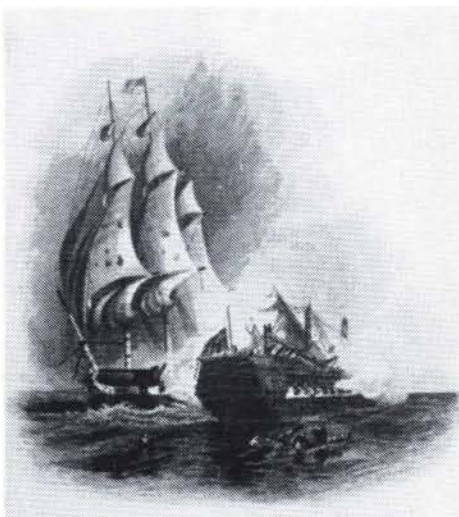
As early as 1787 a Pennsylvania farmer, John Fitch, launched a boat powered by steam on the Delaware River. In 1803, Robert Fulton, an American living in Paris,

experimented with a steamboat on the Seine. Inventive minds around the world were now developing steam power.

The next time a ship appeared on an American banknote it was still a time of peace. The 703 ton Sirius, the first ship to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam power, did so in 1838 with forty passengers aboard. The British ship sailed from London to New York via Cork, Ireland. The Arrival of the Sirius as an engraving appears on the \$500 first charter national banknote (P 198). Neither artist or engraver are known to me.

It was steamboats with large circular paddle-wheels for propulsion that made the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers busy waterways. Cotton and passengers were brought up the rivers and manufactured goods and passengers were sent down. An example of these paddle-wheel steamers in use during the mid-nineteenth century is seen on the following fractional currency notes: 5¢ (P 101), 10¢ (P 102), 25¢ (P 103) and 50¢ (P 104).

These small notes were issued during the Civil War which commenced in 1861 when there was a severe coin shortage caused by general hoarding. On the backs

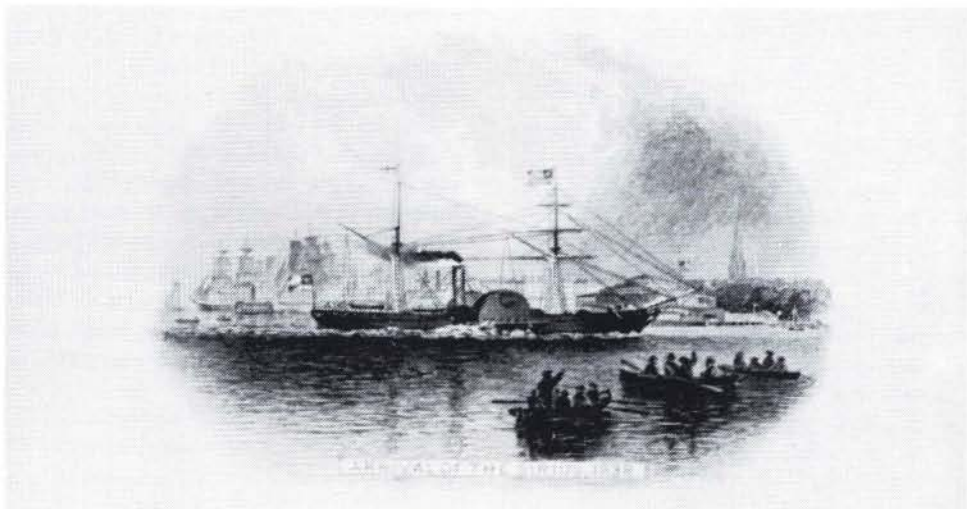


P-294 — Old Ironsides

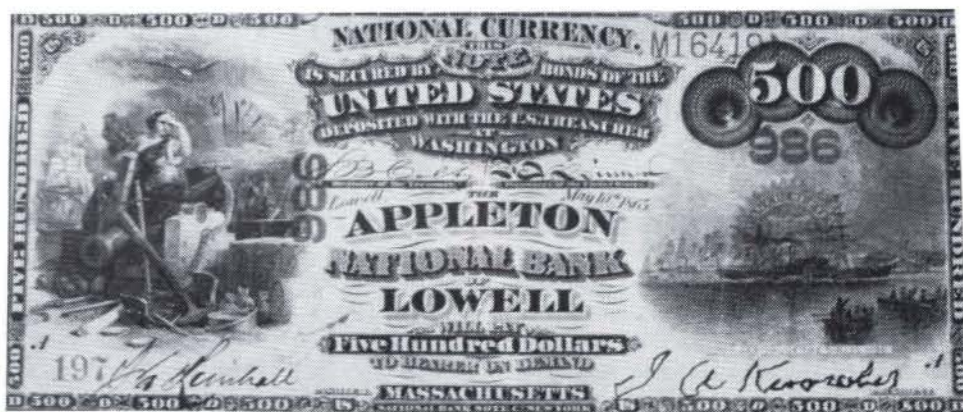
of the \$50 third charter national banknotes there is a vignette entitled Mechanics and Navigation. In the background of G.F.C. Smillie's engraving, barely visible, is a paddle-wheel steamboat.

The Civil War between North and South lasted until April 5, 1865. One ship remembered from this conflict was the 232 foot New Ironsides built in 1861 and 1862. This ship with the nostalgic name was protected by four and one half inches of rolled iron armour and was classified as a screw sloop of the British Warrior type. She was hit many times in battle, once by a torpedo, but sustained no damage. While at League Island in Philadelphia in 1866 New Ironsides was destroyed by fire. George Baldwin's engraving of the ship is seen on the \$500 compound interest treasury note (P 305).

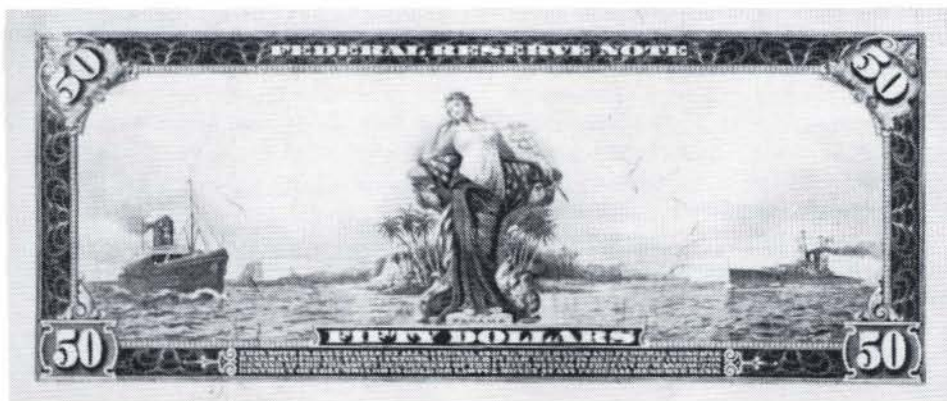
In 1858, Cyrus Field joined by other American capitalists organized a company to span the atlantic with telegraph cable. Five attempts were made before a successful transoceanic connection was accomplished. The first and final attempts were headed by the American ship Niagara and the British battleship Agamemnon. The successful completion of this venture is commemorated on the back of the \$20 gold certificate of 1882. Ocean Telegraph, engraved by Marcus W. Baldwin, depicts an eagle symbolically grasping the cable; the American and British vessels are seen in the background. By 1902 steamships were crisscrossing the world's oceans on regular schedules as never before. This is reflected on the back of the \$10 third charter national banknote (P 227). The vignette entitled Liberty and Progress was engraved by G.F.C. Smillie. Letters I found in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. indicate that Walter Shirlaw was the designer of this vignette. The ships on either side of Liberty, according to the letters, are "a merchant ship and a man-of-war."



P-198 — Blow up of vignette on \$500 National Note above.



P-198 — Steam Powered Sirius



P-376 — Symbolic Figure of Panama

The battleship Massachusetts almost made its debut as a prominent subject on a US. banknote in 1899. A \$10 silver certificate was about to be issued, but just before production was to begin, Treasurer Ellis Roberts suggested a United States or legal tender note bearing a depiction of the Massachusetts be issued since there was a need for more circulating notes of this type. It is

my contention that the new American Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt, suggested a design change. In addition Roosevelt, a naturalist himself, was befriended by John Muir who supported his wilderness preservation views. As a result, Roosevelt was instrumental in establishing national forests and parks and in saving the vanishing American bison and other wildlife. He was also a strong proponent of the "speak softly and carry a big stick" foreign policy.

The banknote with the 10,288 ton battleship Massachusetts designed by Ostrander Smith and engraved by Marcus W. Baldwin along with the portraits of naval heroes, William Bainbridge and Stephen Decatur engraved by G.F.C. Smillie was transformed into an ecological banknote bearing the image of a bison accompanied by portraits of the American explorers, Lewis and Clark (P 185).

The international climate was quite different when an American battleship appeared on the back of the \$2 Federal Reserve Banknote of 1918 (P 372). The ugly state of war is reflected in this note. The

(continued on page 18)

Paper Money's Part in Economics of Far Eastern Republic

by Victor C. Seibert

THE Russian Far Eastern Republic consisted of Transbaikal, Amur, Maritime, Kamchatka Provinces and the north half of Sakhalin Island. Until the 1600's the entire area was an unexplored area left alone to the native tribes: the Buryats, Mongols, Tartars, Yakutes, Taugus, and others. It was so far away from the European Russia government that no one dreamed of the importance of this area to the future of Russia.

The tales brought to the Russians' court by infrequent traders painted this area as being so cold, so solitary, so far away that it appeared to the Russian government as an ideal place for criminals and political revolutionaries. So the first prisoners were sent in 1593. At first these "criminals" were set to work at hard labor. They were paid for their labor. With these conditions the region began its advancement. Many of these "prisoners" were intelligent personnel and upon completion of their sentence, they became intelligent leaders of the area that invested their labor savings in a few desyatins of land or in a small business.

Central Authority

From 1637 all of Siberia was administered by a central authority in Moscow known as the SIBIRSKII PRIKAZ. The Far Eastern Republic area was traversed by trade camel caravans that connected the region with China, Central Asian Khanates of Khiva and Buchara. The region was neither a province or a government, but was an *impeium*. As the years progressed the north part of the Far Eastern Republic remained an uninhabited outskirts of czarist Russia. Kamchatka was a symbol of backwardness and remoteness. Sakhalin Island and the Amur Province were converted into hard labor prisons.

Nicholas Muraviev, the governor-general of Siberia from 1847 to 1861 is credited for extending settlement and development of Siberia. In 1858 the Russo-Chinese Treaty at Aigun gave Russia the Amur basin. In 1860 the Chinese government confirmed the agreement and in addition added the Ussuri region. In 1861 foundation was laid for Vladivostok the "Lord of the East."

To this region were sent criminals, political prisoners, revolutionaries and religious

agitators. Before the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad they were usually forced to walk the entire distance of about 4,000 miles. The journey took at least 2 years and many perished on the way. Wives were permitted to accompany their husbands but had to pay a high price for the permit. They also renounced their aristocratic standing with all of its privileges. They had to prepare themselves for the journey and exile. Even two princesses, Volkonsky and Trubetskaya, made the journey.

"Penitentiary Academy"

These prisoner concentrations set up an *artel* in order to divide equally among themselves those comforts sent to them by their families. Their intellectual life found an outlet in a "penitentiary academy" which they set up. It was these early exiles that demanded from the 1840's that Siberia be treated equally with the other parts of the Russian Empire.

The next great mass of exiles were the Polish members known as the "Petrashevtsy" of about 22,000 in number. Four thousand Russians followed. All exiles were permitted to engage in political work in the Far Eastern Republic. The central government now realized that this region had great agricultural and mineral possibilities, so they began to encourage Russians to go to eastern Siberia to establish new homes. So a new type of immigrants arrived as deportation of criminals to Siberia was abolished by law on June 10, 1900.

Free Land

The new settling family was given 15 *desyatins* (about 31 acres) for each male in the family. Later settlers also received financial aid and were not liable for military service and absorbed from all liability for taxation. Illegal settlers did not share in any of these benefits. According to government records a total of 4,983,498 went to Siberia — about 1/3 to the Far Eastern Republic.

The Siberian Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party was established for the purpose of directing all of the party work in Siberia. More than 100,000 partisans joined together into a partisan army, waged a heroic struggle against the White Guards and Interventionists during the Russian Civil

War.

One of the later large groups of settlers to go to the Far Eastern Republic was the Kappelites. The Kappelites were units of workers, principally miners, from the Ural Mountain region who had originally been under the inspired leadership of General Vladimir Oskarovich Kappel until his untimely death of frostbite on December 11, 1919. Verkhneudinsk was their first goal of the journey to eastern Siberia. The journey of these several thousand troops from the Urals to Lake Baikal with their families has gone down in history as the "Ice March". Numerous accounts are left of the suffering endured by these Kappelites in their struggles against weather, disease, Red Army troops and partisans.

They arrived in Verkhneudinsk in February 1920 and chose General Voitsekhonskii as their new leader. They made known that they favored any democratic government that was firmly opposed to communism and Soviet Power.

Kappelites

So since the Far Eastern Republic was established by Soviet endorsement, they moved out to Chit, as they were physically and militarily too weak to return to western Soviet-held areas or to push on through to the Amur region. Later on November 29, 1920 the first echelons of Kappelites started out for the Maritime Province by going from Manchuria and through Pogorichnaia. By now there were between 25 and 30 thousand of them and for the most part had been living in Chinese Eastern Railway cars.

In the Far Eastern Republic Russian colonization brought no particular benefit to the indigenous peoples. Neither did it do them any great harm. Even as early as the 17th century successive czars had stressed the importance of establishing friendly relations with the native people. Later immigrants were strictly forbidden to settle on the grazing grounds used by the nomads. As a result of this essentially benevolent attitude, the native population constantly increased under Russian rule as reflected in this table.

	1897	1911
Buryat Population	289,480	332,565



Far Eastern Republic 10 Ruble Note

Yakut Population 221,467 246,405
Tungus Population 63,068 75,204

What did the exiled and the freedom settlers find in the Far Eastern Republic? The tundra, a frozen desert bordering the Arctic and inhabited by the strange tribe known as the Samoyed, that survived almost entirely on the reindeer. The tundra extends southward until it changes into the taiga. The taiga is a belt of age-old coniferous forests.

Farther south the taiga vanishes into the steppes—the vast treeless plains covered with thick, unwielding grass regarded as useless to man and beast. The eight long dreary months of ice and snow are followed by 4 months of unbelievable beautiful summer weather when Nature decks the fields and hills with a lavish display of flowers and foliage. The moon daisy grows to a height of four or five feet. Even corn planted after the last thaws in early May can give rich crops during the hot days of August. Cruel winter is transformed into a fairyland of color and sunshine. The Siberians say, "Tickle the Earth and it will respond with a smile."

The wooden plow was the only farming implement that they had. In order to clear the land for crops, they had to burn and uproot trees. In the taiga zone, the summers are hot and the winters cold and long, lasting from five to seven months. East of the Yenisei River in the Far Eastern Republic there is little winter precipitation but the temperature drops to 70 degrees below zero Centigrade. In spite of the low temperature the winter is usually sunny and healthy. The frosts are not as dreadful as they seem. They are easily borne because the air is dry and motionless.

Silence reigns in the taiga in winter and it

is broken only by the cracking of the trees in the frost. Huge century old pines, cedars, silver fir and spruce tower high into the sky, patches of blue can be seen between their crowns. In the summer the foliage almost completely shuts out the sunlight and for that reason the grass is devoid of bright flowers. The moment a cloud hides the sun, the taiga turns sullen and the weather seems inclement. But then on a clear summer day, the sun-bathed trees, the bright green foliage, the shimmering pine needles, the moss and the bright lichen take on a decorative appearance. Many marsh plants — marsh tea, bog whortleberry, cloud berry and sedee — grow in the grass carpet of the taiga fir thickets. Berries ripen in the summer, while great numbers of mushrooms push their way out of the ground in the autumn. Red bilberries are especially plentiful. Raspberries, bird cherries and sea buckthorn thickets fill the river valleys and

the shores of the lakes.

The "Urinaus" or "Chern" are the thickest and most impassible forests of the east Siberian taiga. There are the dark, damp coniferous forests occupying the hilly ground amidst the marshland. The huge spruce trees grow somehow obliquely as though some invisible force had moved the ground from under them. Between them lie heaps of wind-fallen branches. Here and there trees felled by lightning or the wind are piled up one on top of another. As they fall they become entangled in the thick branches of neighboring trees. Even the graceful pyramided silver fir loses its beauty amidst this chaos. The Far Eastern Republic was blessed with the Siberian larch. This is the mightiest and most beautiful tree of the taiga. It makes fine building lumber which is resilient, tough and moisture resisting. Conversing with some native Siberian peasants that were living in larch log houses in 1979, I learned that these houses were 200 to 300 years old and yet appeared to be in excellent condition. The weathered brownish color of the logs contrasted beautifully with the white painted hand carved window shutters and eave facings. The logs are so straight they require but little chinking.

So the natives and the emigrants that arrived in the Far Eastern Republic found building material and a goodly supply of food available for the taking. All that was required was a willing expenditure of labor on the part of the home maker and the home was established. Money was necessary for some food items such as tea, sugar, flour and salt. Clothing was in part home-manufactured and others bought. Money was needed to purchase land, livestock, farm machinery and seed.

Probably the most endurance-sapping

(continued on next page)



Far Eastern Republic 5 Ruble Note

Paper Money's . . .

(continued from page 7)

condition in this region was the polar night that lasts three months in the northern area of the Republic. but even this semi-darkness is relieved by the Aurora Borealis which frequently lights up the sky during the long polar night. During its display sharp pencils of light suddenly shoot up into the clear star-spangled heavens from different places. These beams of light rise swiftly, widen and form a clearly outlined arc that takes the most diverse shapes. Sometimes it resembles a curtain or a ribbon waving in the wind and consisting of a series of pale reddish and greenish bundles of light-smoking iridescent and moving, they constantly change their colors. A soft glow fills the entire sky.

Northern Lights

The northern lights are especially spectacular when the huge area rises high in the shape of a sword. Aurora Borealis the electric action of the sun on the upper layers of the atmosphere, never fails to attract the attention of the viewers — even those permanent residents of the Siberian regions. The natives did not mind the Borguzin (northeastern wind), the Kiltuk (southwestern wind), the Angara (north wind, but they feared the Sarma which is a fierce storm with high wind, driving snow and bitter cold.

Throughout the period of migration the Primorye Territory and the Amur area were attracting two and one-half times as many settlers as all of the other regions. In the southern part of the territory the settlers plowed up the virgin land, reclaimed marshes, cleared forests and built roads. By 1911 the average peasant had twenty farm animals and was farming 6.2 desyatins of land. It was for this reason that many Far Eastern Republic peasants did not want to accept the Bolshevik form of government and possibly lose a part or most of their holdings so they contributed to the White Guard cause for a time and later joined partisan groups to take adverse action against all parties — Japanese, Soviet and White Guards with the Interventionist.

Since many revolutionaries had been exiled to this region and many more migrated there, it was blessed with an adequate supply of revolutionary ideas and so many forms and ideas could be expected in this region. And so it was. In fact too many that interrupted all movements for a unified front.

The Provisionary Zemstvo Government of the Pribaikal Region declared itself the Far Eastern Republic on April 6, 1920. On May 14, 1920, Georgi V. Chicherin, Soviet

Foreign Minister sent a telegram informing Aleksandr Mikhailovich Krasnoshchekov, Communist President of the Far Eastern Republic that the Soviet government recognized the Far Eastern Republic jurisdiction over the entire area east of Lake Baikal and the railway zone, on the terms in the Far Eastern Republic's declaration of April 6, 1920. One of the principal reasons for creation of the republic was to have it serve as a buffer between Russia and Japan — to help ease the intense feeling between these two nations. The Central Committee Sibburo declared that Verkhneudinsk would be the center and capital of the Far Eastern Republic.

As the Far Eastern Republic region was occupied by thousands of Japanese soldiers, Japanese businessmen and Japanese laborers, bitter feelings arose and continued between them and the Russians — and especially the Siberians. So, the terms of the the Treaty of Gongota signed on July 15, 1920 by General Takayanagi of Japan and V.S. Shatov of Russian, established a neutral zone between the Peoples Revolutionary, Semenov's forces at Chita (Japanese sponsored) and the Far Eastern Republic. This treaty more firmly established the Republic; reduced the bickering between the three parties; and allowed the Far Eastern Republic more time, energy and money for its own development. The treaty also called for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from the area. The Far Eastern Republic was independent in its political status; opposed to communism; oppose to Japanese occupation; and opposed to the presence of the White Guards.

In the Far East Republic the Soviet government faced a complicated situation which for a number of reasons was to prove even more difficult than that with which they had to contend in the Near East. The whole area was swept by political cross currents which made a direct or speedy solution impossible. For a time during the Civil War,

Moscow had been entirely cut off from the whole of Siberia which had, during that time fallen under the control of the Whites and Foreign Interventionists. With Siberia lost and the road eastward blocked the Soviet government for some time was not in a position to establish direct contact with China. Japan, foremost champion of intervention in the Russian Far East was, of course, actually a hostile power.

Handicapped as she was, the Soviet Union was at first limited almost exclusively to issuing reassuring declarations in which she expressed her willingness to cancel all remnants of Russian imperialism such as the various concessions and extra territorial rights which the former Russian government had enjoyed. This attitude was in line with the policy pursued in the Near East, but it by no means represented the total Soviet effort in the Far East which in time proved to be much more vigorous and realistic that it had been in Persia and Turkey. Even after the defeat of Admiral Kolchak in western Siberia, the eastern end remained outside the Soviet Union. The government was then unable to undertake its conquest by arms since it was entirely occupied with the Polish War and with the struggle with General Wrangel in southern Russia.

Toward the spring of 1921 as American and Czechoslovakian troops left it was then that the Soviets moved after the Japanese and its agent, Ataman Semenov, left the territory. The Far Eastern Republic was voted out by the National Assembly on November 13, 1922.

Money Problems

By 1920 the Far Eastern Republic was having serious money problems. Financial stability in the Republic received another blow in early May 1921 when the Soviet government decided to repudiate all Siberian currency except that still in use in Soviet controlled Russia —namely, some notes issued by the czarist regime and the Provisionary Government.

Counterfeiting was a serious problem in Siberia. For this reason the Far Eastern Republic's leaders wanted to use paper currency of a high quality. The American Bank-note Company had produced beautifully engraved notes for the Provisionary Government; but that government fell before it could use them. So the Far Eastern Republic obtained these notes and put them into circulation. Furthermore the Far Eastern Republic intended to exchange the currency in circulation for its own paper money, popularly know as "Bufarki". All of this shook the confidence in other Russian paper money still in circulation with the result that businessmen preferred to use

TO THE MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. Ruth Hill has requested that the following be published. The information is being requested by a long-time correspondent of hers. He is planning to do an article for our JOURNAL so any information supplied him will be greatly appreciated:

Needed for research: Xerox copies of 1 Dong Vietnam propaganda notes in your collection. Please send an obverse view that show differences in text, codes, serial numbers, etc. Herbert A. Friedman, 734 Sunrise Avenue, Bellmore, New York 11710.

foreign paper money (as the Japanese yen) or metal money when available. By far the most common currency in May, 1921 was the Japanese yen, and its use was encouraged by the Japanese to help strengthen their hold in the Republic.

Prompted by the Far Eastern Republic plan Vladivostok authorities resolved to issue new paper money of a high quality and did so on June 5, 1920. People in Vladivostok were given ten days and those outside the city were given twenty days to exchange unauthorized notes for the new money at a rate of 1 to 200 rubles. The object was to stop the influx of valueless currency notably Kolchak notes from the west and to have a new currency that would be strictly accounted for.

Widespread Opposition

This reform was promulgated by the coalition cabinet and approved by Veleiski and by the Soviet Government in Moscow. There was widespread opposition however, in the business and foreign communities principally over the question of backing for the new currency. Finance Department Head S.S. Andreoer, assured the Consular Corps that there was sufficient gold reserves in Blagoveschensk, where they had been taken for safe-keeping just prior to the Japanese offensive. Blagoveschensk, however, did not recognize the Far Eastern Republic and it was learned that the gold was being spent freely. Confidence in the new currency was lacking from the first and so it failed to accomplish its purpose. It became as valueless as the old, and the Council of Department Heads was discredited, resulting in the formation of a new coalition cabinet in early July 1920.

Large sums had to be spent for military supplies to carry on the struggle for their complete independence from non-Siberian pressures. Then the influx of emigrants continued by the thousands — especially from China. All of these upon arrival were without money, without a job and without a home. So the government and the local agencies were approached for thousands of rubles of aid. The Far Eastern Republic responded with the issue of paper money in the form of Bills of Exchange in denominations of 5, 10 and 30 kopecks; Bills of Exchange similar to those issued by Admiral Kolchak in 50 kopeck denomination (printed by the American Bank Note Company); Bills of Credit in denominations of 1, 5, and 10 rubles; Bills of Credit of Government with four signatures in denominations of 25 and 100 rubles; Bills of Credit of Government with two signatures in denominations of 25 and 100 rubles; and Obligations of Court in 5 ruble denominations. All

NOTICE

The IBNS Board Meeting for the Memphis Paper Money Convention has been set for 7:30 A.M., Friday, June 18. Coffee and doughnuts will be served. The General meeting for all members will be held at 11 A.M. on Saturday, June 19.

Additionally, an IBNS Board meeting will be held at the Boston ANA Convention. Date and time will be announced later.

but the last were issued under date of 1920; the last one was issued in 1921.

There are several general features of the notes of this Republic. All bear the double-headed uncrowned eagle — some even show it on the back as well as on the front. With exception of the 5, 10 and 30 kopek series, the notes bear the coat-of-arms of Siberia. The 1 ruble note on the front pictures ships in the harbor rimmed by a puffing rain on the shore. It also shows industrial establishments in the foreground. The 5 ruble note shows the chugging train emerging from a tunnel. The 10 ruble note depicts a field of grain in bound shocks; and an over-loaded horn of plenty, hives of bees and the forest in the background. The notes were issued in the following totals (valued in rubles)

25 and 100 ruble Bills of Credit	150,000,000.
5 kopek Bills of Exchange	104,188.90
10 kopek Bills of Exchange	223,810.
30 kopek Bills of Exchange	753,480.
1 Ruble Bills of Credit	4,920,000.
5 and 10 ruble Bills of Credit	501,450,000.
25 and 100 rubles Bills of Credit	3,041,250.

Financial Crisis

Even with these quantities the Republic was in a financial crisis due in part to the aid given to such emigrants as the Kappelites; the cost of fighting in the Revolution; and in management of governmental officials. It could issue no more paper money due to lack of backing. It could not levy any more taxes against the work as there were already too many unemployed; and those that were employed were not regularly paid for their labor. So only two avenues of getting additional money were available — levy more taxes against businesses and to sell those items, military and civilian, that had been stored in various warehouses by the Allies during World War I and those shipped in for use by the White Guards. The government at Chita approved the sale of the stores.

The debate as to the authority to sell the stores dragged on and on. In the meantime the influx of Chinese continued and depleted the Treasury. Then to add to their economic woes, an epidemic of pulmonary

plague broke out that killed hundreds and created further expenses as the sick had to be treated by the government and relief agencies. To climax the economic problem the businessmen in the Far Eastern Republic threatened to move their business to Harbin to escape the high taxes.

There was a complex diplomatic struggle between Russia, Japan and the United States. Russia's interest was based on their two objectives: to encourage the rivalry between the United States and Japan to force Japan to withdraw from Siberia; and to make the United States recognize the Soviet Union. Lenin was very eager to have the United States recognize the Soviet Union and so even granted special business concessions to several American businessmen. For example, the concession granted to the Washington B. Ganderlip for mineral rights on Kamchatka Peninsula.

Sinclair Oil Company

A little later it was simple to transfer the Kamchatka Peninsula from the Far Eastern Republic to the Soviet Union. The other concession was granted to the Sinclair Oil Company for the exploration for oil in the northern half of Sakhalin Island and to develop two ports on the eastern coast of Sakhalin Island. Both concessions were contingent upon the United States recognizing the Soviet Union.

The United States at this time expressed an intense interest in the Far Eastern Republic and sent two fact-finding experts to the Republic — Lt. Col. William J. Davis, Assistant Military Attache in the American Embassy in Tokyo and James F. Abbot, Commercial Attache at Tokyo. Their 45-day trip ended in a glowing report about the Far Eastern Republic and recommended that the United States should recognize the Republic.

General Wrangel

The general deterioration of the White Guard cause in Siberia was caused by the French Government not willing to support General Wrangel and his army. The British were not interested in the adventure and the United States would not even allow General Wrangel to use its channels of communication to negotiate with the White Guard authorities and military leaders in the Far East Republic. Also the Whites' Cause deteriorated because Lenin's army was now successful in the battles, and the deterioration continued because of financial distress and the constant bickering between the many factions within its own borders. As the Japanese moved out the Soviets moved in and the Far East Republic ceased to exist.

A Guide to Indexing and Filing World Banknotes

by Bill Kanowsky

WHEN I first started collecting world paper money, I had difficulty keeping track of my collection because of the lack of a general catalog. George Sten's Banknotes of the World, Volume I and Albert Pick's European Paper Money Since 1900 and later his Paper Money Catalog of the Americas were all that was available. Even with the issuance of PICK'S Standard Catalog of World Paper Money (1st ed.), varieties and different dates of some issues complicated the inventory of notes.

As my collection grew, I found that I was uncertain whether I had a specific note. Even when I knew that a particular note was in my collection, I found some essential information about the note (condition, date, serial number) was missing. It was clear that I would need a more orderly and systematic method of recording information. One that would enable me to know exactly what notes I had or didn't have. When I looked for a commercial inventory sheet, I could not find anything that was suited to my

purposes.

As a result, I developed the indexing and filing system described below. After a number of trial-and-error attempts, I arrived at a workable system. I find that the standard 3x5 file cards are the easiest to use and I find it most convenient to place only one note per file card.

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8
A0		

The numbers and letter on the card represent:

1. country
2. denomination (abbreviated)
3. catalog number
4. serial number / series letter (s), number (s), combination - sub-series
5. date (day-month-year)
6. size (in millimeters)
7. printer
8. condition
- A. miscellaneous information

bank of issue (or issuing authority)
signature (s)
other information

An example follows:



MEXICO	1 P	P 401ee
463807/KA-D		25-01-61
157x68	ABNC	CU
Banco de Mexico		

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

If every country would use serial numbers that only contained numbers and would put only the date of issue on its banknotes, indexing banknotes would be much simpler. Unfortunately (or fortunately, depending upon your point of view), this is not the case. Some banknotes (broken banknotes - U.S. and other countries) are not in PICK. British Commonwealth nations have a tendency to use fractional series connotations (C/1). The Latin American countries use the date of the authorizing legislation (ley). I try to use the year the note was issued if it is known.

The issues of the United States present a problem that is unique. PICK'S Standard Catalog is not the primary catalog. The most commonly used catalog is probably Robert Friedberg's Paper Money of the United States. I have included two example cards from the U.S. below. You will have to decide which information best suits your purposes and act accordingly. I have also included a Spot Check sheet for Argentina which I use in conjunction with my filing system.

U.S.A.	\$10	P 400
38126896/A-A		1928
156x66	BEP	VF
H-D G10-28	H 699	Fr 2400
Gold Certificate		
signatures: Woods-Melton		

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

This call for nominations is issued in accordance with title IV, section 3 of the By-Laws of the IBNS. All members of the IBNS are invited and encouraged to nominate their fellow members for election in 1982 to the offices of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and (eleven) Directors.

Any member in good standing may be nominated for any office, except that no second-term Director may be nominated for a third consecutive term as Director. No name will be published on the ballot unless the nomination was made directly to the Nominating Committee, and unless

the nominee has agreed in writing to serve if elected. Nominations should not be made to the JOURNAL editor, nor to any present officer, but only to the Nominating Committee. All nominations must be seconded!

You may send your nominations directly to any one of the three members of the 1982 Nominating Committee: Bernard Schaaf, M.D., 321 North 22nd Street, Lafayette, Indiana, USA, 47904; Suresh Gupta, 11 Middle Row, Kensington, London W10 5AT, England; William E. Benson Suite 238, 2800 Routh, Dallas, Texas, USA, 75201.

Proofs, Specimens & Color Trials

by Roger Outing

At the present time there is no accepted and standard terminology which collectors universally employ to describe the various proof and specimen examples of paper money that they encounter.

There has been a natural and understandable tendency to borrow terms from the security printing industry. This is inadequate and can cause confusion as what a printer seeks to describe when using his

specialist language is not necessarily relevant to what a paper money collector wants to know about an individual piece.

It is perhaps time to consider the development of our own specialized vocabulary so as to accurately assess and describe this type of material in a manner which is relevant to the needs of the paper money collector. This article is intended to be a step towards achieving this although no claim is made that this is a definitive attempt. With increasing understanding will come increasing sophistication — and that remains for the future.

This article will make use of the following terms to describe the different proofs, specimens and color trials that can be encountered and which each represent a different aspect of the development, production and issue of paper money:

- A. Non-Issue Proof,
- B. Issue Proof,
- C. Non-Issue Specimen,

(continued on next page)

U.S.A. \$5 P 359
53453675/G-A (7-G) 1915
190x80 BEP CU
D 505G-37 H 381 G3 Fr 870
Federal Reserve Note Chicago, IL
signatures: Burke-Houston

After the cards have been indexed, I file them in alphabetical order according to their occurrence in PICK. I, therefore, have Baden and Bavaria following Germany. The problem of countries changing names has also been attacked. I file these under their name at the time of issue, but alphabetically under their new name (ex. - Rhodesia would be found in the Z section under Zimbabwe).

Albert Pick's Standard Catalog of World Paper Money (1st ed.) was perhaps the greatest single event in the history of the world of paper money collecting. With the publication of the Fourth Edition upcoming

soon, a few misgivings must be aired. Wholesale renumbering of countries (Argentina and Bolivia in the Third Edition are examples) make any system of filing tentative. Surely there is a better system than complete renumbering.

I would like to give a special thanks to Mr. Arthur C. Matz of LANSA for his encouragement to me in writing this article.

Catalogs

- H-D United States Small Size Notes by William Donlon, James Grebinger, Lee Hewitt and Nathan Goldstein II.
- H The Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money by Gene Hessler.
- D United States Large Size Paper Money 1861 to 1923 by William Donlon.
- Fr Paper Money of the United States by Robert Friedberg.

ARGENTINA

P #	denomination	serial #	printer	date	condition
293	1 P	42978805 / E	CdM	ND	U
294	5 P	25420309 / B			U
295	10 P	19618015 / D			U
296	50 P	58222237 / A			U
297	100 P	23655559 / B			U
298	500 P	52781879 / A			U
299	1000 P	31834743 / C			U
300	10 P	95153251 / D			U
301	50 P	15059064 / B			U
302	100 P	39537366 / C			U
303	500 P	75684863 / A			U
304	1000 P	58762092 / D			U
305	5000 P	21479197 / A			U
306	10000 P	05570781 / G			U

Proofs . . .

(continued from page 11)

- D. Issue Specimen,
- E. Color Trial Specimen,
- F. Collector's Specimen.

Proofs

The Collins English Dictionary (1979) provides us with two relevant definitions of 'Proof', i.e. 1. "a trial impression made from composed type for the correction of errors" and 2. "a print made by an artist or under his supervision for his own satisfaction before he hands the plates over to a professional printer". 'Proof' as it relates to paper money is perhaps best considered as an amalgam of these two definitions.

The proof always represents a preparatory stage in the production of a design although it is important to remember that it could be a very advanced if not final stage of development. Features which help to identify a proof include:

1. partially completed design,
2. lack of full coloring found on finished item,
3. printed on non-started paper or card.

Some proofs display all three of these characteristics and are readily identifiable. Other proofs display just a single such characteristic and can be more difficult to identify.

Non-Issue Proof

The term Non-Issue Proof is a reference to those paper money designs which were prepared but never actually employed on a circulating paper currency. This category would include proposed designs prepared by a printing company but never adopted by

the issuing authority and also experimental notes which were used for developing new techniques or styles.

Figure 1 shows a Bank of Scotland £100 Non-Issue Proof. During the 1850's the Bank of Scotland approached the printing firm of Bradbury and Evans and asked them to prepare some new £100 designs. This was duly done although the designs were never employed as circulating currency. During the 1880's the Bank of Scotland wished to conduct trials with various color combinations and bought these unissued designs into service for the purpose.

The Non-Issue Proofs, as illustrated, are known to exist in three color combinations i.e. green/brown, red/brown and purple/brown. Each is printed on thick plain paper with a blank back.

The different color combinations are an indication of the experimental nature of these notes and they were produced in an attempt to discover a means of preventing forgery by the then newly established science of photography. Photographic emulsions of the day could not easily distinguish between different colors and so the production of a two color banknote was a natural preventive measure. Hence the experimental production of the Bank of Scotland £100 Non-Issue Proof which is printed in two colors with much intermingling of fine lines of color. This particular Non-Issue Proof represents an early attempt to produce a multi-colored banknote that could not be reproduced by photography.

All these Bank of Scotland £100 Non-Issue Proofs so far seen have been overprinted in black with "Specimen". Naturally this can cause confusion as to their correct

designation. As we know that they are the preparatory stage of an unadopted banknote design and are printed on non-standard paper with blank backs there is little difficulty in identifying them as Non-Issue Proofs. As we shall see in further examples to follow, not everything that is overprinted "Specimen" is necessarily a specimen banknote.

A further Non-Issue Proof is shown in Figure 2 which illustrates the front and back designs for the Paris Chamber of Commerce 2 franc note dated August 6, 1914. Each front and back design is printed separately on plain thick paper with blank back. Both during and after World War One multitudinous local issues of emergency currency were made throughout France both by local authorities and by many business institutions.

Emergency Currency

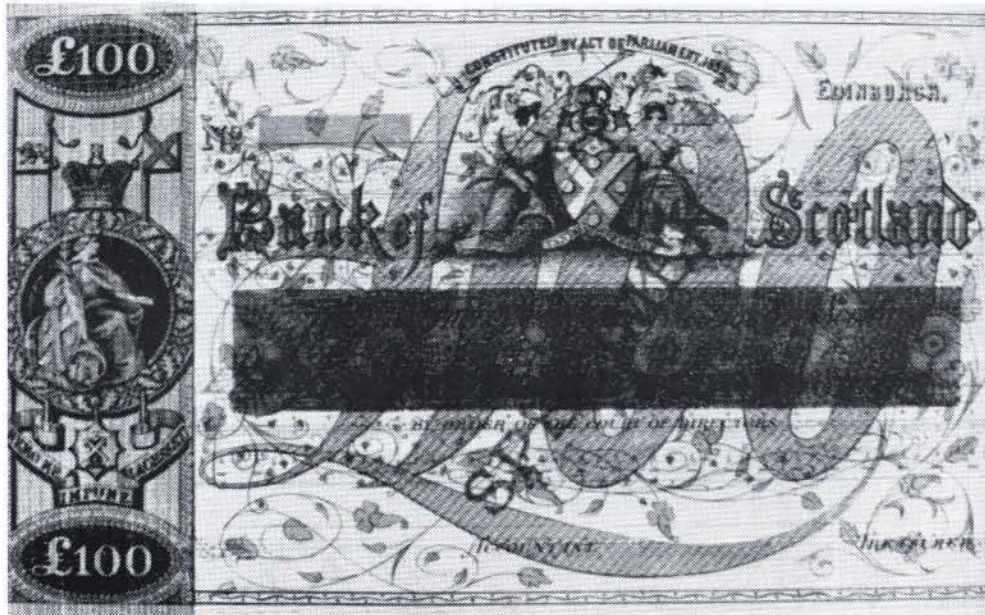
The Chamber of Commerce in Paris was notable in that it did not commence its issues of emergency currency until after the War had ended. When they were eventually issued the Paris Chamber of Commerce notes were of entirely different design to that which is illustrated. This Non-Issue Proof, dated just three days after Germany declared war on France, shows that the Parisian authorities had made early preparations to issue its own emergency currency. Similar proof front and back designs are also known for the demoninations of 50 centimes and 1 franc. Why these early designs were never placed into circulation is not known. As far as can be ascertained at the present time just a single set of six pieces (three fronts and three backs) of these particular Non-Issue Proofs is known to exist.

Issue Proof

The term Issue Proof is used to describe those paper money designs which were both prepared and then actually used on circulating paper currency.

It seems reasonable to assume that Issue Proofs exist, or have existed, for every single item of paper currency — although whether they are available for collectors today is a different matter.

Figure 3 shows a "Queens Town Bank £5 Issue Proof. This is printed in black on thick card and some parts of the text are only partially engraved. This particular example carries the pencil handwritten date "11 Nov 1859" in the lower margin. Other similar pencil annotations give indications of what might presumably be the cost of producing various portions of the note, i.e. "15/-" adjacent to the "Five Pounds" at the lower left; "3/6" adjacent to the number panel at the upper left and "5/-" adjacent to the £5 at the upper right. A Queens Town Bank £10



Non-Issue Proof of Bank of Scotland. Fig. 1



Non-Issue front and back proofs for Paris Chamber of Commerce. 2 Francs dated 6-8-1914. Fig. 2

Issue Proof of the same basic design is also known to exist.

According to W. Bergman, the Queens Town Bank has a fascinating history which makes it a distant cousin of the National Bank of South Africa with indirect links with the South Africa Reserve Bank. The Queens Town Bank was established in 1859 (hence the significance of the handwritten date "11 Nov 1859" as previously described) and was taken over by the Oriental Banking Company in 1873. The Oriental Banking Company was then taken over by the Bank of Africa Ltd. in 1879. The Bank of Africa Ltd was in turn taken over by the National Bank of South Africa in 1912. In 1921 the South African Reserve Bank took over responsibility for all banknotes issue in South Africa.

Each of the above mentioned banks, including the Queens Town Bank, issued their own notes. None of the available reference works appear to describe or illustrate the banknote issues of the Queens Town Bank. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary I will make the presumption that the proof design illustrated is indeed an example of the design of the actual issued notes and can therefore be described as an Issue Proof. Should it transpire that the notes actually issued by the Queens Town Bank were not of this design, then the proof note illustrated would be re-designated as a Non-Issue Proof.

Another Issue Proof is that of the Bank of Spain 50 pesetas of November 30, 1902. It is printed in black only on banknote quality paper complete with watermark. On this note one of the three signatures, that of "El Cajero", is missing and the back is blank. The regular issued note is of the same design but is printed in black and yellow. Why this note was produced is a matter of

conjecture but it could have been a trial printing for the benefit of the artist/engraver/printer in order to check the design. It is emphasized that even though this is printed on banknote quality paper complete with watermark it is still an Issue Proof by virtue of the fact that it is incomplete i.e. blank back and missing colors.

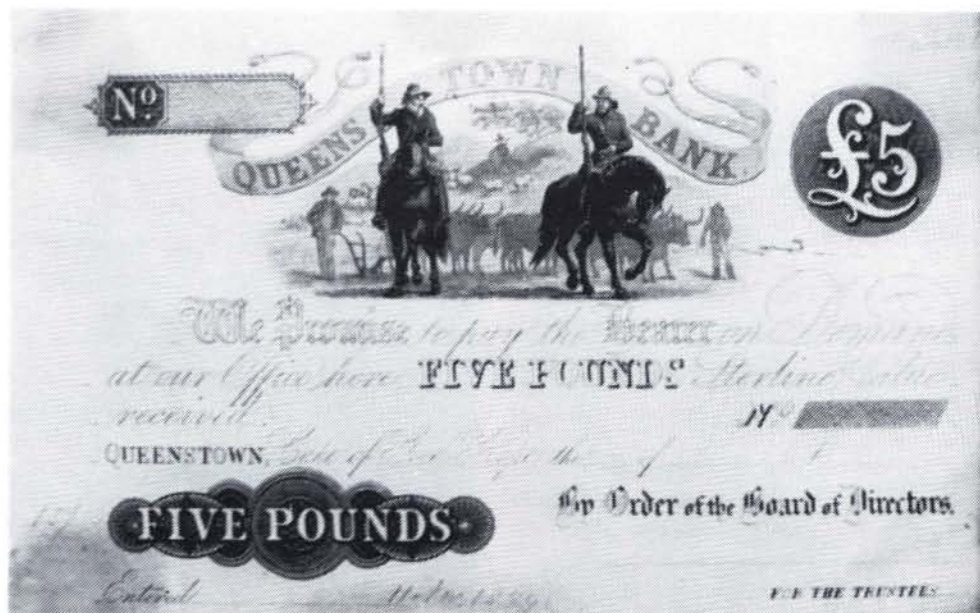
Specimens

A specimen banknote is an example of a completed paper money design which is, or is intended to be, placed into public circulation. They are usually printed on behalf of

the issuing authority for a specific and special internal purpose connected with the actual or intended public circulation of the currency. One of the purposes of a specimen note in modern times is that central banks use them to notify one another of changes in banknote designs in advance of any new notes being issued to the public. Such specimens can then be retained by the central bank as a ready check against possible forgeries.

Specimen notes are usually clearly marked in some way to distinguish them

(continued on next page)



Queenstown Bank, £5 Issue Proof. Fig. 3

Proofs . . .

(continued from page 13)

from the circulating currency that they represent. Such distinctive markings include the word "Specimen" being overprinted in ink or printed through the note in perforations and/or with distinctive zero or false serial numbers and dates.

Specimen notes are generally treated as security material, are not primarily intended for issue to the public and are not generally to be found outside official banking circles. There are some exceptions to this which are discussed later under Collector's Specimens. It is stressed that 'genuine' specimen notes are not just produced for collectors. A genuine specimen note must serve some purpose of the issuing authority which is directly or indirectly linked to the public circulation of the currency.

Non-Issue Specimens

The term Non-Issue Specimen is a reference to a specimen note which relates to an intended issue of paper money, the preparation of which was fully completed and the notes printed, but which for some reason were never placed into official public circulation. Non-Issue Specimens, in definition, bear some similarity with Non-Issue Proofs but in practice there is little confusion between the two. Non-Issue Specimens have a fully completed design including front and back where appropriate and represent the finished piece as it would have been had it been issued to the public.

Figure 4 shows the Non-Issue Specimen 1 lira note of the Cassa di Credito per il Sudan. This famous issue was prepared by Mussolini's Government in preparation for the intended Italian occupation of the Sudan region during World War Two. As history tells us, Mussolini's dreams of conquest were never fully realized. The entire issue of these notes, originally intended for public circulation, were all destroyed.

All that remains, and significantly so, are Non-Issue Specimens of the type illustrated. Some authorities suggest that just one specimen example of each denomination has survived which would make the illustrated note genuinely unique. The note illustrated bears zero serial numbers (on the back) and is perforated with the word "Campione" (Specimen). Otherwise, this Non-Issue Specimen is exactly as the regular note would have been had it been issued.

The 50 ruble Russian Government Treasury Notes of 1920 were printed by Waterlow and Sons but were never placed into public circulation by the Russian



Non-Issue Specimen of Cassa di Credito per il Sudan. |Fig. 4

Government. They were clearly overprinted in red "Specimen No Value" and with "Specimen Note, Waterlow & Sons Ltd" printed in black in the upper margin. An additional blue circular overprint states "Waterlow & Sons Limited Cancelled Specimen". The back is overprinted in red "Specimen No Value". There are normally three punch holes through the signatures and the blank serial number panel.

Both of these Non-Issue Specimens are distinct from proofs in that they are complete and represent the finished design and colors in every detail. Only the distinctive and necessary 'Specimen' overprinting and cancellations distinguishes these Non-Issue Specimens from the actual notes originally intended to be issued.

Issue Specimens

Issue Specimens are in theory the least complicated category that will be considered although the development of collector's specimens in recent years has led to some practical complications. Issue Specimens are the same design and color as the actual notes placed into circulation except for their special marking which identifies them as specimen notes. Such Issue Specimens are well-known to collectors and just two selected examples are illustrated.

Figure 5 shows the Issue Specimen of The Reserve Bank of New Zealand £50 note with the signature of "T.P. Hanna" which was issued between 1940 and 1955. This example has a black oval overprint stating "Specimen De La Rue & Co. Ltd. Cancelled"; is perforated with the word "Cancelled"; has zero serial numbers; a single punch hole through the signature and printed in the lower margin is "Specimen No 127". The handwritten "127" has then been crossed out and replaced by a handwritten number "9". The back carries no overprints.

Another example is the Issue Specimen of the Bank of France 300 franc note which

was printed in 1938 but not actually placed into public circulation until after the liberation of France in 1945. This note has zero serial numbers and is perforated with the word "Specimen". There are no overprints on front or back.

Both these examples of Issue Specimens are identical in every detail of design and paper to the actual issued notes. It is emphasized that these are genuine specimens produced in limited numbers and were not intended to come into the possession of the general public. Such Issue Specimens of principal central banks are highly desirable items in their own right.

It has so far proved difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any authoritative general information concerning the production and use of Issue Specimens. The numbers of individual pieces printed and the manner and extent of their distribution remains a matter for speculation. It has been suggested that Issue Specimens are produced in numbers which amount to no more than "several hundred" for each type. This seems a reasonable estimate but cannot be confirmed. Of course many Issue Specimens, perhaps the majority of those produced, will continue to be held by the responsible authorities to whom they were circulated in the first place. Only a small minority will find their way into collector's hands.

It seems likely that Issue Specimens are produced to suit the individual needs of each issuing authority. Some will have large quantities produced as a fund raiser and in which case they cannot be considered as genuine specimens at all (see Collector's Specimens later). Others will produce and privately circulate just those small quantities necessary to ensure that proper notification of new designs are given to the appropriate authorities. Careful research will sometimes be necessary to distinguish between genuine Issue Specimens and those more proliferant specimens which are discussed

later as Collector's Specimens.

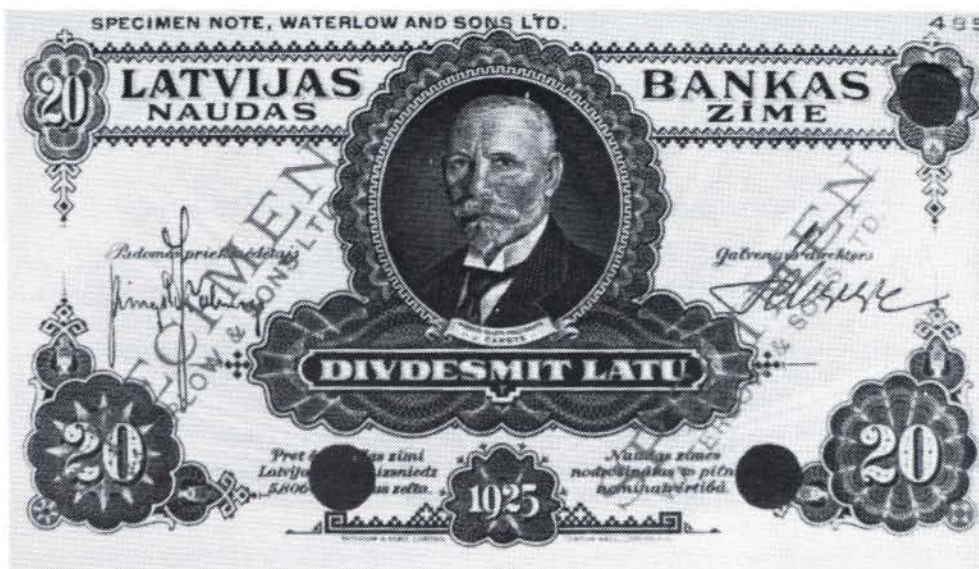
Color Trial Specimens

A Color Trial Specimen is an item which is identical to the actual note issued except, obviously, that it is printed in a different color or combination of colors. They often bear overprints of a style and type very similar to the specimen notes previously discussed. Color Trial Specimens occupy a somewhat anomalous position. In theory they may be considered as part of the development process and hence deserving of designation as Non-Issue Proofs. However, the completeness and finished look of Color Trial Specimens seem to make this inappropriate.

Alternatively they may be considered as a finished note which was not issued i.e. a Non-Issue Specimen, although the lack of any prepared issue of regular notes of the same design and color precludes this. The clearest way to resolve these ambiguities is to create the distinct and special category of Color Trial Specimen.

The only significant deviation from the issued note that can be permitted in a Color Trial Specimen is that of the colors employed. Any additional meaningful deviation from the issued item must invite consideration that the example is either a proof or another type of specimen.

Figure 6 shows a Color Trial Specimen of the Bank of Latvia 20 latu of 1925. The illustrated example has the front design printed in black and pink. The actual unissued note was printed with the same design but in black, yellow and green. This Color Trial Specimen is overprinted in red, front and back, with "Specimen Waterlow & Sons Ltd" and has "Specimen Note, Waterlow & Sons Ltd . . . 458" printed in black in the upper margin of the front. It also has a barely legible number "218" printed in



Latvia 20 Latu Color Trial Specimen. Fig. 6

red in the design at the center right of the front. There are no serial numbers. This 20 latu Color Trial Specimen is previously uncatalogued and could be listed in PICK III as Latvia 17A. A similar Color Trial Specimen of the 50 latu of 1924 is listed and illustrated in PICK as Latvia 16A.

In PICK III the Bank of Greece 20,000 drachmae notes of the 1944-1953 period, which feature the portrait of Athena, are listed as follows:

- PICK 145: 20,000 drachmae, not dated, green, 180x90mm
- PICK 146: 20,000 drachmae, not dated, green, 153x80mm
- PICK 151: 20,000 drachmae, 29-12-49, blue, 147x78mm
- PICK 155: 20,000 drachmae, 2-11-50, green, 154x81mm
(Reported but not confirmed)

Color Trial Specimens, similar to the example illustrated, provide an amazing opportunity for collectors as very often they are uncatalogued and unknown. Color Trial Specimens of familiar notes are very striking in their appeal as new and unfamiliar colors employed on well-known designs make a vivid impact. Correct classification of Color Trial Specimens and their inclusion in the standard catalogues is an exciting prospect for collectors during the next decade.

Collector's Specimens

In using the term Collector's Specimens, I mean to refer to those specimen notes which are specifically prepared just for collectors. These Collector's Specimens do resemble the genuine specimen notes which have previously been described but they are essentially different. This essential difference is that Collector's Specimens are specially produced for no other purpose than to be made available to collectors. They serve no purpose connected with the development or internal administration of a paper currency. This is in direct contrast to genuine specimen notes which do serve such a purpose and which only incidentally become available to collectors.

One example of a Collector's Specimen is the Bahamas Monetary Authority 3 dollar note dated 1968. It is exactly the same as the issued note except that it has zero serial numbers and is overprinted in red with 'Specimen'. This type of specimen note had been released in considerable quantities by the Bahamas Monetary Authority and they are readily available for a very modest price.

Similar Collector's Specimens are listed in PICK III as being available from Botswana, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ghana,



New Zealand £50 Issue Specimen. Fig. 5

(continued on page 26)

Banknotes of the "Nacion Joven"

by Kenneth Graeber

IN 1956, a little more than 16 years after the end of the Civil War in Spain, a dynamic and remarkable young priest named Father Jesus Siva Mendez conceived the idea of what he called a Nation of Youth.

With the aid of his family and a few well-wishers, together with the assistance of fifteen boys from the slums of his home town of Orense in the northwestern province of Galicia he began the work which eventually resulted in the establishment of a truly democratic "Republic" of 2000 boys (and later girls) from the ages of four to nineteen.

The site selected for the "nation" was an old vineyard a few miles from Orense called "Bemposta", meaning "well situated" in Galician. An "Aduan", or customs post was erected, as well as living quarters, a supermarket, a gasoline station and more important to this report, a bank at which pesetas and other money could be exchanged for coronas, the sole medium of exchange acceptable within the community.

If this organization is at all known outside Spain it is because of its most successful creation — the Boys Circus — which has performed with great success all over Europe and even in the United States. Father Silva, himself a circus performer helped train them.

The corona is issued in the denominations of 1, 5, 25, 100, 500 and 1000. The set in my possession is dated 1958 and was printed within the community by the "fabrica Bemposta de moneda y timbre" in a quite professional manner. Of exclusive use within the boundaries of Bemposta, it can be exchanged for other monies at the bank when any member travels outside.

Of some interest is the manner in which the corona is issued. No member can bring any money into the camp. The children are paid for attending classes and for whatever work they choose to engage in. From their earnings they must pay for food and clothing and other necessary expenses and so learn the value of work and money at a very early age. Since no money is permitted to be brought in by the children or sent to them, both rich and poor are dependent solely on their own efforts within the community. This forces them to concern themselves with economic matters and the management of funds at all times. Revenue is produced by the manufacture and sale of products, by the profits of the gasoline station and partic-

ularly by performances of the circus. The metal workshop also brings in a large profit.

Those who do not work or do not attend classes earn nothing. And of course without coronas a child cannot buy a meal ticket, so the problem of class cutting is eliminated. For those who wish them, saving accounts are available at the Bemposta bank. No one starves, but the rare recalcitrant youth or one who overspends must appear before the general assembly to ask for welfare — a very humiliating experience.

One of the significant differences between the "Nacion Joven" and some few

other institutions of similar nature throughout the world is that it is composed of thoroughly normal children. No emphasis is put on orphans or disadvantaged youth. The only criterion for entrance is that the child must decide for himself that he wants to be there, although the occasional abnormal member is subjected to special treatment and instruction to raise his cultural and educational level to the point at which he can blend equally into the group.

These are basically two-colored notes, the same colors on the front and back, as
(continued on page 18)

Attributing Dates on Japanese Hansatsu

by Toyo Yamamoto

MY article, "Hansatsu of Feudal Japan", in Volume 20, Number 2 prompted some correspondence. From these queries it seems that the brief comments on attributing the dates require some elaboration.

Not all hansatsu will be dated. But those that are dated may consist of three elements: (1) the era name; (2) the era's year number; and (3) the era's year name. Although some hansatsu will have all three elements, one will more often find just the era name and either the era's year number or the name.

I had mentioned in my article that the Japanese Numismatic Dealer's Association (JNDA) publishes an annual catalog of Japanese coins and paper money. It has a two-page listing of the emperor names, era names and year numbers and names, beginning with the Tensho era in 1573. But there are those who do not have the catalog and even with the catalog one has to refer back and forth from the Japanese to the English translations I had given.

The accompanying table of the era and year names in both the English and Japanese languages may prove to be most convenient. So, to use an example from my previous article, when one finds a hansatsu with "Enkyo", the number "3" and the era year's name, one will see from the table that

the third year of Enkyo is 1746. (The reader will note that the year names run in 60-year cycles).

Of course, nothing in life is simple, especially in the case of hansatsu which has seen little English-language research. The hansatsu of figure 1 is from Awa province with Awaji province (Myodo district, Sakayana temple). The front shows on the middle left side that the date is Kyoho year 15 (1730). But in the middle of the back the two characters (in "seal" script) denote "Gembun" which is the era after Kyoho! So, what is the date of this specimen?

A dealer in the U.K., Eddie Prigg, was able to have someone determine from the British Museum that this particular hansatsu was re-issued in the Gembun era (1736-1740). This is certainly an interesting issue and is worthy of further research by competent translators.

While I am commenting on my previous article on hansatsu, I should make a correction. I mentioned the JNDA listing of hansatsu. Strictly speaking, this is not correct. Those issues of the 1860's and 1870's in that catalog are similar in appearance to hansatsu, and more than one dealer has referred to them by that term. But they were actually intended as national issues — they are not issues from particular clans, merchants and so forth.

Japanese Era and Year Names (1716 - 1867)

Kyôhō 享保	1716	丙申	An-ei 安永	1767	丁亥	Bunsei 文政	1818	戊寅
	1717	丁酉		1768	戊子		1819	己卯
	1718	戊戌		1769	己丑		1820	庚辰
	1719	己亥		1770	庚寅		1821	辛巳
	1720	庚子		1771	辛卯		1822	壬午
	1721	辛丑		1772	壬辰		1823	癸未
	1722	壬寅		1773	癸巳		1824	甲申
	1723	癸卯		1774	甲午		1825	乙酉
	1724	甲辰		1775	乙未		1826	丙戌
	1725	乙巳		1776	丙申		1827	丁亥
Gembun 元文	1726	丙午	Temmei 天明	1777	丁酉	Tempō 天保	1828	戊子
	1727	丁未		1778	戊戌		1829	己丑
	1728	戊申		1779	己亥		1830	庚寅
	1729	己酉		1780	庚子		1831	辛卯
	1730	庚戌		1781	辛丑		1832	壬辰
	1731	辛亥		1782	壬寅		1833	癸巳
	1732	壬子		1783	癸卯		1834	甲午
	1733	癸丑		1784	甲辰		1835	乙未
	1734	甲寅		1785	乙巳		1836	丙申
	1735	乙卯		1786	丙午		1837	丁酉
Kampō 寛保	1736	丙辰	Kansei 寛政	1787	丁未	Kōka 弘化	1838	戊戌
	1737	丁巳		1788	戊申		1839	己亥
	1738	戊午		1789	己酉		1840	庚子
	1739	己未		1790	庚戌		1841	辛丑
Enkyō 延享	1740	庚申	Kyōwa 享和	1791	辛亥	Kaei 嘉永	1842	壬寅
	1741	辛酉		1792	壬子		1843	癸卯
	1742	壬戌		1793	癸丑		1844	甲辰
	1743	癸亥		1794	甲寅		1845	乙巳
Kan-en 寛延	1744	甲子	Bunka 文化	1795	乙卯	Ansei 安政	1846	丙午
	1745	乙丑		1796	丙辰		1847	丁未
	1746	丙寅		1797	丁巳		1848	戊申
	1747	丁卯		1798	戊午		1849	己酉
Hōreki 宝暦	1748	戊辰	Man-en 万延	1799	己未	Bunkyū 文久	1850	庚戌
	1749	己巳		1800	庚申		1851	辛亥
	1750	庚午		1801	辛酉		1852	壬子
	1751	辛未		1802	壬戌		1853	癸丑
Meiwa 明和	1752	壬申	Genji 元治	1803	癸亥	Keiō 慶応	1854	甲寅
	1753	癸酉		1804	甲子		1855	乙卯
	1754	甲戌		1805	乙丑		1856	丙辰
	1755	乙亥		1806	丙寅		1857	丁巳
	1756	丙子		1807	丁卯		1858	戊午
	1757	丁丑		1808	戊辰		1859	己未
	1758	戊寅		1809	己巳		1860	庚申
	1759	己卯		1810	庚午		(1861)	辛酉
	1760	庚辰		1811	辛未		(1862)	壬戌
	1761	辛巳		1812	壬申		(1863)	癸亥
	1762	壬午		1813	癸酉		1864	甲子
	1763	癸未		1814	甲戌		(1865)	乙丑
	1764	甲申		1815	乙亥		(1866)	丙寅
	1765	乙酉		1816	丙子		(1867)	丁卯
	1766	丙戌		1817	丁丑			

Ships . . .

(continued from page 5)

First World War in Europe in 1914; the United States announced its neutrality immediately.

Three years later, however, to aid England and France, the United States entered the conflict. As a grim reminder, C.M. Chalmers' engraving of the battleship New York was placed on this low denomination note; one that would pass in great number through the hands of rich and poor alike.

One of the great engineering accomplishments was the digging and final completion of the Panama Canal. Before the canal became a reality three separate companies were involved in this near impossible task. Thousands of lives were lost to malaria in the jungles of Panama.

On the \$50 Federal Reserve banknote (P376), Marcus W. Baldwin's symbolic figure of Panama represents the isthmus which was breached to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. An ocean liner and a battleship similar to the New York just mentioned represent two types of ships that would use the canal. In the distance a clipper, perhaps The Flying Cloud, serves as a reminder of the ships which heretofore had to sail the older, longer and treacherous route around Cape Horn.

With dignitaries aboard the Ancon, a railroad ship, was the first ship to pass through the locks on August 15, 1914, the

day the Panama Canal officially opened.

Just before the European conflict began, when Americans were not in any way contemplating war a \$20 Federal Reserve note (P 361) was issued which seemed to celebrate the three methods of transportation: land, sea and air. On the left as a biplane flies above, we see an open automobile and a train pulled by one of the monstrous locomotives of the time. On the right, with New York harbor and the Statue of Liberty in the background, a small tugboat escorts a large ocean liner similar to the Lusitania or the Mauretania. Similar designs followed in 1915 and 1918 (P 374).

There are a few notes decorated with vignettes which include, in the background sailing ships from the romantic period just before steam power came into use. To be comprehensive these ships deserve brief mention. To the right of the figure Stars and Stripes engraved by Louis Delnoce⁴ on the \$2 first charter national banknote (P 201) there is what appears to be a bark. On the horizon to the right of the eagle engraved by William Chorlton for the back of the \$5,000 United States note (P 174) we see a three masted schooner. Behind Caduceus on the left of the \$50 interest-bearing treasury note (P 288) there is a ship which resembles the famous clipper The Flying Cloud. Charles Smith's engraving of the Return of Peace (P 149) includes a miniscule suggestion of a ship which was converted to steam power or was powered by both wind and steam. The nautical transition represented by a

combination of wind and steam power is seen again by inclusion of a ship on the distant horizon to the left of America who occupies the center of the \$5,000 interest-bearing treasury note (P 284).

Sailing ships, steamships and ocean liners have almost faded into history. In contrast to this hurly burly, supersonic jet age in which we live, I continue to think of ships as magnificent creations from the inventive minds of men from a quieter, less frantic time, as deliverers of things from far away, as unhurried bridges to foreign lands and people. It is my hope that the ships on American banknotes will have brought something of this retrospection to those of you who live far away.

1. Previously this author had incorrectly attributed Charles Burt.
2. While the Mayflower lay anchored in the harbor, 41 men signed an agreement regarding the government of the new colony. The names on the Mayflower Compact include eleven surnames of IBNS members: Brown, Cook, Doty, Gardner (Gardiner), Hopkins, Mergeson, Martin, Rogers, Turner, Warren, White and Williams.
3. Paul Revere, an accomplished silversmith and remembered for his daring nighttime ride to announce the advance of the British during the War for Independence also engraved and printed colonial notes for Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
4. Previously this author had incorrectly attributed C. Smith.

Banknotes . . .

(continued from page 16)

follows: 1 corona - green and black, 5 coronas - light brown and black, 25 coronas - blue and brown, 100 coronas - dark brown and light brown, 500 coronas - blue and black and 1000 coronas - green and black.



500 Coronas note of the Nacion Joven

All serial numbers are in red and in the case of those in my possession, in the low thousands; to be more specific, all in the 2000 range with the exception of the 1 corona which bears the number 07699.

Bibliographic note: All information is based either on letters from Father Silva or the book "The Children's Republic" by Eberhard Mobius (Avon/21337).

Pres. Message . . .

(continued from page 2)

will be glad you did, and the speaker will appreciate your attendance as well.

Sometimes members write in about certain IBNS activities that cause them some concerns. Recently one wrote about the Newsletter that its colloquial style and language go over in Europe "like a whore in church." I respect this member's attitude and wrote him at length about what the Newsletter's purpose is and its main thrust. Language aside, could any member NOT be glad to find out about the latest Collector Alerts, the library, and various other happenings in and for IBNS? There are informational items for the PICK catalog, and opportunity for everyone to insert a free advertisement about anything in the hobby except specific buy-sell. If you feel the Newsletter is not serving you as it should, we want to know about it. That also goes for every other matter in IBNS. The more we hear from you the better you will be served.

NEIL SHAFER

**INTERNATIONAL
BANK NOTE SOCIETY
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
GENERAL STATEMENT**

DECEMBER, 1981

Balance on Hand, 11/30/81	\$2,435.24
Membership Fees, 12/81	1,301.10
New Member Fees, 12/31	283.60
Advertising Revenue	596.00
Air Mail Postage	15.18
Donation	10.00
Binder Sales	10.00
Interest, Saving Account, 1 Va Bank	8.98
	<u>\$4,660.10</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Advance for printing JOURNAL, Ted Uhl	\$1,500.00
Secretary Expenses, Milan Alusic	157.79
Bank Service Charges, Exchange Rate	37.37
	<u>\$2,964.94</u>

Balance on Hand, General Fund, U.S. 12/31/81	\$2,964.94
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William H. Stickles
Treasurer, IBNS

**EDUCATIONAL
FORUM**

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATICS
LOS ANGELES HILTON HOTEL
Friday, June 11, 1982 8:00 P.M.

SPEAKERS:

Neil Shafer:

"Economic Shock Felt Around
the World."

Mel Steinberg:

"Collecting Independent Africa
1958-1970, the Elusive Years."

IBNS Meeting:

Saturday, June 23, 1982, 3:30
Mission Room

SPEAKER: George Baude:

"Political Paper Money Parodies."

**The three presentations are
accompanied with slides.**

Currency at War

by Fred Philipson, F.R.N.S.

Chapter 5

Continued from last issue

Boer War Period 1899-1902

TO give a greater degree of safety, 'dugouts' had been made and one had provided the 'workshop' in which the siege notes were printed, showing a large notice displayed reading "NO ADMITTANCE", a stern warning to the prying public. A batch of notes had already been 'lost'. This bank, we understand, was purely deposit and no interest given, it operated on Sunday mornings.

The undermentioned sum is repayable to depositor on presentation of this receipt at the Bank upon termination of the Siege, in cash or by Government check.

Received

The sum of

as a Temporary Deposit without interest under authority of Colonel Baden-Powell commanding the Frontier Force.

£..... Manager Deposit Bank.

Although the idea of the Boy Scout movement had its origin at Mafeking, it was Major Lord Edward Cecil of the Grenadier Guards who had suggested the forming of a Cadet Corps of boys of 9 years upwards, personally training them to become trusted messengers and orderlies. When Baden-Powell designed his own stamps which provoked the displeasure of Queen Victoria on his not using her picture, he depicted a boy of the Cadet Corps on the penny value.

Other stamps pictured Baden Powell himself; today these stamps command a high price and a valuable asset to forming a collection of Mafeking material.

Very few accounts of the Mafeking siege mention the officer staff. Colonel S.S. Baden Powell of the 13th Hussars had three Royal Horse Guards officers, one of whom, just happened to be in South Africa on a shooting expedition and offered his services.

With Lord Edward Cecil of the Grenadier Guards was Capt. Fitz Clarence who was awarded the V.C. later for his valour during a raid on the Boer besiegers. His regiment being the Royal Fusiliers.

The 60th Rifles had two officers and the

following each had one on the strength: West Kents, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Royal Irish Rifles, Army Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps.

One important officer, Capt. H. Greener, the Garrison Paymaster, retired later with the rank of Colonel and the distinguished award of the D.S.O., to live at the village of De Putron, Guernsey. He had stated that he had designed the famous One Pound Mafeking note; to this, I disagree. Being familiar with Baden Powell's artistic style and having copies of the original 'try out' sketches, they prove otherwise. No doubt, in his position of Paymaster he may have given valuable assistance. Without more concrete evidence Baden Powell's word and story of the siege must be respected.

Border Scouts — Upington

One of the most unusual issues of the Boer War emergency currency, was the very rare "Shirt Money", a name given on account of the material used for their issue. It was the brain wave of Major John Birkbeck of the 4th Scottish Rifles, the officer commanding the Border Scouts, Upington. Upington lies 300 miles south west of Mafeking on the Orange river; large enough to appear on most maps.

During the early part of the Boer War it had an occupation force of white troops. When these were withdrawn to Prieska, a township 120 miles further south, a replacement force was recruited from the local farming community. They were mainly half castes, the descendants of Boer farmers and native women as one gathers from the 'Muster Roll'.

Here we find 60 of the name of Wyk, 40 of the Tettiers and at least 25 of the Katzee family and many with the name of Wee.

The initial strength of this new defense force was 300 on November, 1900, rising to 500 by January, 1901 and finally to reach a total figure of 786; enough to form 8 Squadrons of mounted Infantry scouts.

The staff was officers drawn from other units numbering 43. There must have been frequent transfers, for it is noticed that a Major Orpen Redmond had been attached. In all there were 12 Captains, 31 Lieutenants and judging by some names, they could have been drawn from local stock.

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 19)

This force, in time, was to be complemented by the British Command on their accomplished horsemanship and scouting ability. They were able to judge at a distance, whether the dust raised, was caused by ostrich, springbok, locusts or by mounted men; they never made an error.

On one occasion when the Boer forces threatened Upington, two squadrons after 16½ hours of rough riding defeated the Boer unit, capturing all its convoy loaded with ammunition and supplies, in addition to taking prisoners.

In April 1901, three hundred members of the Border Scouts were ordered to join Major Jeudwine's column at Van Wyk's Viel for convoy protection and scouting duties. When they were able to rejoin their main unit at Upington in November, they were snowed under for three days in the hills, further more, while on column duty they had received no pay.

Worse still, it was impossible to get money from Upington to its nearest supply base, De Aar; communications having been cut off by the Boers. This placed Upington under "almost siege conditions", but it was 'NEVER BESIEGED' as has been suggested by many references.

There was barely enough food to last a month, meat rationing was enforced and remained so, until the corn crop had ripened and been harvested; further more, not more than £20 in cash was available to pay the troops.

"Shirt Money"

To remedy the situation, Major Birkbeck decided to make his own money and as paper was not available, cloth was the next best material — this too was on short supply.

So, shirt material — hessian, table cloths, bed sheets and even portions of those old type window blinds had to be used. Cut into five inch by three inch pieces they carried a hand made block stamp with the words 'Upington Border Scouts' with an inset featuring a Jackal. (Jackal skin was worn on the mens hats). Also stamped on the cloth were the words "issued by the Paymaster B.S. Scouts Upington" below was written in ink "Pay to the bearer the sum of Five Pounds for pay" J. Birkbeck. O.C.

The amounts 2/-, 10/-, £1 and £5 were written with different colored inks, a means to help many of the men who could not read.

Collectors had little knowledge that a

total value of £45,000 had been produced and put into circulation, neither had the true story of this unusual currency been brought to light.

Months of research bore fruit to enable this account to be written. The dates vary from 1/2/02 to 1/3/02, also the wording differs. These cloth notes became the current 'coin of the district' acceptable by the Post Office, the Savings Bank and even used by the Civil Commissioners. It was recognized by traders and handed out as change, as is verified on a 10/- cancelled note with an endorsement "Geo. vander Riet, General Dealer, 15th July, 1902. The Standard Bank of Cape Town cashed many hundreds of pounds of these notes and some were actually presented for payment in Natal.

Redeemed

This issue had been honored by the British Government and redeemed after peace had been declared. With such a large issue, one might expect a larger number to have come on to the paper currency market. Unfortunately we have no record of the value that had been cashed.

It was after January 1902 that General Jan Smuts came into the district and the Border Scouts were split up to undertake convoy duties elsewhere. Three hundred and fifty left for De Aar, fifty to Prieska and one hundred and fifty to Kenhardt for convoy duties leaving a like number at Upington.

At the close of hostilities, 236 of the men had qualified for the Queen's South African Medal and 258 for the King's South African Medal, all being entitled to the Cape Colony Clasp. On Lord Kitchener's recommendation Capt. Ramsbotham was awarded the D.S.O. In addition many D.C.M.'s were gained by the N.C.O.'s and men along with several mentions in dispatches.

The Border Scouts Upington, according to military records, played an important part in the Boer War of 1899-1902. In addition, they have provided collectors with a unique series of emergency currency, unequalled in many respects.

A leading author on the paper currency of South Africa quotes in his 1971 edition "At one time, it was thought that only one or two of these notes had been issued, but research now shows that at least 20 are known and in collectors hands". Although the National Cultural History and Open Air Museum of Pretoria reports only one note (K. 464 2/- dated 1/3/02 we realize many more will turn up. One noted Johannesburg collector owns a full set, at one time believed to be the only full set in existence. Since then several pieces have appeared in Lon-

don. One of the top dealers in the city included three of the four values in their bank note list as follows:

Upington Border Scouts 2/- dated 1/3/02 @£250. Upington Border Scouts 10/- dated 1/2/02 @ £260. Upington Border Scouts £5 dated 1/3/02 @ £350.

and on another's auction list an estimate starting price for a 10/- value in fair condition was £200 and £160 for the 2/- piece.

The Border Scouts, Upington got a mention from an article in the Connoisseur of September 1932 which had linked up Baden Powell's Mafeking Forces with those of Upington. This brought a spirited reply from Baden-Powell, which is quoted from a copy of his letter written from Pax Hill, Bentley, Hampshire dated October 5, 1932 in which he writes: "So far as I know, B.S. Upington stands for Border Scouts Upington, not for Base Station, as suggested by your article. They were not used in the field but were a Defense Force of local residents, mainly of native descent, cut off from communications by reason of their distance from the scene of operations . . . they had no connection with Mafeking as suggested by your article."

signed Baden Powell.

This full story of the Border Scouts, Upington was first brought to the attention of the International Bank Note Society in September, 1974. Up till that time collectors had no idea of the total value of the issue, neither were they aware of the true purpose of the need of this emergency currency. These pieces of cloth rank higher in value than the £1 Mafeking notes of which less than 700 were printed.

"Ookiep"

Within recent years paper currency collectors have discovered other South African siege notes. One of these is the township of "OOKIEP" which lies in Namaqualand, the center of the Cape Copper Mining district, lying about 75 miles from Port Nolloth.

When Jan Smuts invaded the district, the small garrisons at Concordia and Springbok surrendered without offering any opposition, but those of Nababeep retired to Ookiep where Colonel Shelton of the 3rd West Surrey Regiment, who was responsible for the district, had his headquarters.

This copper mining town came under siege on April 4, 1902 but not before the garrison was able to erect a perimeter of block houses, supervised by the Copper Company's manager, Major Dean.

The besieged force consisted of 661 half castes, 206 European miners, 44 men of the 9th Warwickshire Militia and 12 men of the Cape Garrison Artillery who manned the

one 9 pounder gun and the Maxim.

The total strength mustered only 923 officers and men. This defense force under the command of Major Edwards on the outer perimeter and Major Dean on the inner defenses kept the enemy at bay, in spite of the Boer sharp shooters, who kept up a continuous fire.

Even though the siege lasted a mere 30 days there came a need to issue emergency currency. This task was handed over to the Intelligence Officer, Captain MacDonald and Lieutenant Wood, the Paymaster.

A small number of notes were produced, typewritten on a stencil and printed on thickish paper 4x3 1/3" with this wording:

On His Majesties Service
£1 OOKIEP SIEGE NOTE £1
May, 1902 May, 1902

This note is good for
TWENTY (STERLING) SHILLINGS
No. 94 No. 94

and will be exchanged for coin on 31st May, 1902 at the office of Administration NAMAQUALAND at OOKIEP.

Issued by authority of Lieut.-Colonel W.D.A. Shelton. Administrator, NAMAQUALAND DISTRICT.

W.M.K. MacDonald, Captain
Staff Officer to Administrator

H.J. Wood, Lieutenant
Paymaster, Namaqualand

Note: This note is not negotiable unless signed by both Staff Officer and Paymaster.

We are not certain as to how many were issued or if any other values were circulated. The above note which appeared on the lists of one of London's top dealers is number 94.

This was, without a doubt, the last siege of the Boer War. On May 4th a relief force had been sent out from Cape Town under the command of Colonel Cooper. This was a mixed unit comprising 109 men of the 5th Lancers, 170 Imperial Yeomanry, 116 of the 118th company, plus a Squadron of the Cape Police with two guns from the 44th Battalion commanded by Colonel Callwell. Already peace talks were in progress and later signed on May 31, 1902. Ookiep had been relieved on May 4th, making it the last of the Boer sieges.

There was an issue of £5 siege notes for Koffyfontein in the Orange River Colony. Farther north, in Matabeleland, a currency problem was solved with an issue of postage stamps mounted on card.

With the railway line having been cut from Vryburg into the Bechuanaland province the mail and good delivery was prevented.

This main link with the Cape and what is known as Rhodesia today brought about a currency problem, particularly with people hoarding coinage, and preventing the usual flow into the banks.

The Government Secretary for Matabeleland, H. Marshall Hole, hit on an idea that had been carried out in the United States during its Civil War 1861-1865.

He had stamps mounted on card 59x75mm and issued on behalf of the Civic Authorities, Bulawayo, with these printed instructions:

"Please pay in cash to the person producing this card the face value of the stamps affixed thereof if presented on or after the 1st August, 1900.

This card must be produced for redemption not later than 1st October, 1900.

Rubber stamp and the signature of the Secretary, "H. Marshall Hole, Administrator's Office, Bulawayo" made it valid for circulation. The spelling of Bulawayo differs.

The stamp values were 3d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6 and 10/-. These included 3 varieties of the 6d stamp, and two each of the 3d and 1/-, all taken from the 1896, 1897 and 1898 issues.

Altogether over £20,000 was put into circulation and as we gather from dealers lists and taking into account the many in our museums, a good proportion had been retained as souvenirs. Such Boer War relics are keenly sought for at the present time.

Green Point Track

The best known Prisoner of War camp of the South African War, is Green Point Track Camp which lies just outside Cape Town.

Its paper currency issue of 1/-, 2/- and 5/- notes are usually found in mint condition. Printed on one side they bear the Cape Coat of Arms which is of particular interest. The Crest is the figure of the Goddess Hope with two South African animals as supporters (the Gnu and Gemsbol), in addition an amulet taken from the Arms of Van Riebeck, the founder of Cape Colony and the motto "Spes Bono", (Good Hope). There are two varieties of the 1/- brown or grey, 2/- in red or brown and grey or maroon printing for 5/- value. The inscription reads "Good For" along with value and "Payable on demand to the prisoners of war only at the canteen. Green Point Track" signed G.W. Barnes, Manager.

Additional Signature

A collector may be fortunate to find one with the additional signature of the Camp Commandant. Very little is known of this camp or the one at Bellevue, Simonstown where they are reported to have issued notes of 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 5/- and 10/- values. The two latter values being the more rare. There is still much research to be carried out on South African P.O.W. camps, with increasing world interest in paper currency collecting. Unusual items keep turning up and more information is coming to hand.

Later on in the war, it became necessary to take prisoners away as far as possible from the operational areas. Two camps are known to have been in Ceylon.

The P.O.W. camp notes of Ragama, Ceylon are quite rare. The 10 and 15 cent values, dated August 1, 1901 were offered at £35 each on a recent paper currency list.

The inscription reads:

(continued on next page)



Mafeking Siege 1 Pound Note

Currency . . .

(continued from page 21)

Good for supplies . . .
from

The Ceylon Ice-Cold Storage Company.
to the value
TEN CENTS.

Payable to Prisoners of War only at:
The Government Store Ragama Camp.
Signed . . .

Manager

It would appear that the prisoners of this camp were employed with the Ice-Cold Storage Company. At that time Ceylon was a Crown Colony.

Another P.O.W. camp was at Trichinopoly, the capital of the same named district of the Madras Presidency, India. This city is described as having a fort and a military cantonment. A One Rupee P.O.W. note listed erroneously to Ceylon, was in two halves and signed by the Camp Commandant on both pieces. This very rare note, numbered 1271 was offered in VG condition at £80. Since then another has just come to light with a value of 8 Annas. On the question of values, this is ½ Rupee, 16 Annas being the Rupee valuation. The full set up of this particular note is as follows:

No. 122 Royal Arms No. 122
GOOD FOR
EIGHT
ANNAS

Current only within the Prisoners enclosure and payable at the Office of the Commandant Prisoner of War. Trichopoly.

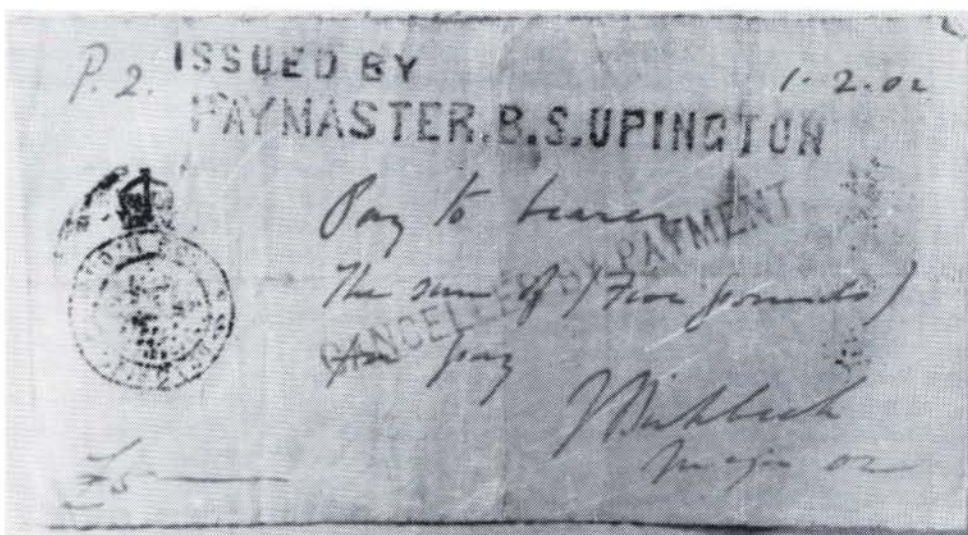
Date 20/6/01 Commandant P.O.W.
Commandant Boer Camp
Trichinopoly

Other values may still come to light. Within the period of one month three important discoveries have been made. The island of St. Helena, the last home of Napoleon has also been mentioned as a Boer P.O.W. camp situation. As yet, nothing has appeared from this island.

The above note of Trichinopoly is signed by a Major, E.J. Heady, and has another signature below a cancelled addition of G.A. Wall, Major.

The Boers too had their own P.O.W. camps. It is questionable whether they issued any paper currency for their prisoners. However we do have information from the experience of one notable person, who at that time was beginning to make a name for himself.

The late Sir Winston Churchill on entering military service as an officer in the 4th Hussars, first saw action in Cuba and in the Malakand Field Force in 1897, acting as a



Upington "Shirt Money"

war correspondent. Later, attached to the 21st Lancers he was in that gallant but disastrous charge at the Battle of Omdurman in 1899. The same year he was in South Africa as chief war correspondent for the Morning Post.

One need not be surprised to learn he was seeing action. While on an armoured train with the Dublin Fusiliers it was ambushed and derailed. Winston, always keen on getting first hand information soon found himself looking down the barrel of a Boer gun.

He was taken to a Boer Prison Camp some 60 miles from Pretoria where the enthusiastic captors remarked, on learning his identity, "We are not going to let you go, we do not catch the son of a Lord every day." After 3 weeks at this camp came the opportunity of making an escape. All he possessed was £75 and four slabs of chocolate.

Having carefully studied the sentry's routine, he got his chance and was soon over the wall and free. Making for the nearest railway station that ran into Portuguese East Africa he chose a convenient spot to board the first goods train that came along; being dark was in his favor. Just before reaching the border, he dropped off and decided to seek some help at a nearby colliery. As luck happened, he tried the managers house and found he was a fellow Englishman.

Apparently the Boers had allowed him to remain and keep the mine in production. Winston was later shown a warrant for his arrest, offering a reward of £25 for Churchill "Dead or Alive", complete with a full description of the late prisoner. Eventually after reaching Lorenzo Marques he later got to Cape Town where he joined the South African Light Horse as a Lieutenant. His escape

was sensational, telegrams poured in and it was the headlines of the national press of the two continents. Even the Music Hall burst into song with catchy words to celebrate his plucky escape.

One of the dark patches of the South African War was the need for concentration camps that came into operation in November, 1900.

The families of Boers on commando were acting as informers on British troop movements. In most cases drastic action was taken, their farms were burnt and the wives and children taken to one of the many camps scattered all over the country. Over 160,000 were accommodated in bell tents which normally held 8 adults - now packed with up to 16 persons. Other kinds of tent equipment came into use.

The principal camps were at Johannesburg, Klerksdorp, Vereeniging all in the Transvaal. Many others in the Cape, Orange Free State and in Natal. Those who had surrendered willingly were allowed to bring their livestock with them. As most camps were not fenced in, there was a certain amount of grazing land available.

These camps were in existence until as late as May, 1903. They suffered a heavy death toll at first, mainly among the young people who were unable to stand up to the rigors of confinement. An estimated loss of life was 26,000 out of the 160,000.

The official rations issued were comprised of fresh meat, potatoes, rice, sugar and condensed milk. One must not leave out the coffee ration; tea was almost unknown among Boer families. This fact supplemented by an account of Mr. S.O. Cullingworth who at the age of 84 in 1964, stated that as an accountant in the National Bank he had handled Paul Kruger's financial affairs. Besides Kruger's salary of £8,000

a year, he was allowed an additional £300 as a coffee allowance. This was to cover the large number of visitors the President had. He further states, "I think he lived on this allowance, as he only drew from his banking account once or twice a year."

So far there is no evidence of paper currency having been used in these concentration camps, though, recently a Pass was offered for sale at £30. This listed as a Boer War Woman's Lager (camp) Pass" no. 45. was inscribed "Available for one day only. To be given up on return." The color of the card being green.

War Ends

The war came to an end, peace was signed and the cost to both sides became known to all. It had cost Britain £250 Million with a casualty list of 21, 042 officers and men killed against the Boers loss of 3,800 killed in the field and a further 1,081 having died of wounds. Out of 32,000 held in captivity, 1,118 had died.

Many of the high ranking officers of the British forces lived to be Field Marshals and Generals in the First World War. Honorable mention must be recorded of some of the leading Boers who rendered great service in the 1914-1918 campaign. One who is fresh in our minds was Field Marshal Jan Smuts, O.M., C.H., K.G., another is General Botha.

Students of Military History are reminded that the last occasion when Regimental colors were carried on the field of battle occurred on January 26, 1881, when the Kings Dragoons and Mounted Infantry took part in the last assault at Laing's Nek under General Colley.

No intentions are being made to give full detail of the various engagements during the 1899-1902 campaign.

CHAPTER 6

Russo-Japanese War 1904 - 1905

EVEN if no siege or P.O.W. paper currency was issued during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, we do know that Japan issued a military currency for her troops dated Meiji 37 (1904).

This blot on the efficiency of Russia's naval power, was from the results of Russia acquiring a lease in 1896, on Port Arthur, when she was planning to extend her Siberian Railway.

Eventually, Russia took over the reins of government from China in the Amur Pro-

vince with a view to establishing a military base.

Both Great Britain and Japan strongly objected to this take over and Russia promised to withdraw her troops within six months.

After considerable bargaining, Russia failed to satisfy Japan with her intentions. Japan immediately withdrew her Minister from the Russian Capital and without a formal declaration of war, the Japanese Navy under Admiral Togo attacked the Russian Fleet lying at Port Arthur.

In this naval strategy, the whole of the Russian Fleet was destroyed or put out of action and suffered the loss of 14,000 both in sea and land forces.

Early in August, 1904 Port Arthur came under siege and on the 16th of the same month, its commandant, Stoessel, was asked to surrender but declined. The siege lasted until the end of December when it was finally taken by storm.

In the meantime, in October, the Russian Baltic Fleet, sailed under its Admiral Rozhdestvensky with orders to proceed to Port Arthur. Commencing this "half way round the world" journey, this Russian Armada saw, what they imagined to be, Japanese Torpedo boats, in the Dogger Bank area of the North Sea. Orders were given to "open fire" and one trawler was sunk before they discovered their mistake. They were only English fishing boats from Hull. This humiliating error cost Russia the sum of £65,000 indemnity.

Admiral Togo

The Russian fleet then proceeded without 'hindrance'; part of the scheme prepared by Admiral Togo. When they reached the straits of Tsushima between Korea and Japan on May 27th the Japanese fleet, lying in wait, surrounded them. One by one the Russian Battleships were sunk or put out of action. Japan with the loss of only 3 Torpedo boats had sunk, captured or disabled 8 battleships, 9 cruisers, 9 destroyers and sundry other vessels. More humiliating was the fact that Admirals Rozhdestvensky and Nebogatov were made prisoners along with 7,300 of their sailors. The Russians had 4,000 of their men killed in action. This action proved to be the biggest blot in Russia's naval history, the "Dogger Bank" fishing incident makes it worse. A Peace Treaty was signed at Portsmouth, U.S.A., 1905.

Japan had issued a series of military currency for this campaign dated Meiji 37 (1904) with values of 10, 20 and 50 Sen, also Yen values of 1, 5 and 10.

These notes are perpendicular 2"x3½" with the special heading: "Gunyo Shuhyo" (Military usage), on either side of the Chry-

santhemum center are 4 characters: Dai Nip-pon Siefu-O-Kura-Sho. Meaning: Japanese Government Ministry of Finance. Underneath are two birds facing each other and immediately below are the two dragons also in perpendicular position with an inscription between: Dia Nip-pon Tei-koku Sei-fu. "Imperial Japanese Government".

These six values come under the military currency group as also, a similar issue made in 1914 (Taisho 3) for Russo-Japanese Military use. The 10 Sen has its value printed in English vertically along each side: "10 Sen in Silver" or other value.

Third Issue

A third issue for military use appeared in Taisho 7 (1918) during the Japanese Siberian campaign.

On these the side inscriptions are in Russian and translated read "Imperial Japanese Government & 10 Sen in Japanese Coin" according to whichever value it happens to be.

All three issues have an unusual interest for collectors giving a contrast of the modern, with the oriental styles.

It was in the year 1864 that a move was made to draw up a code of rules to govern the treatment of Prisoners of War. Prior to this date, conflicting nations had their own methods which varied a great deal. The principal European Powers met at Geneva the same year to work out rules that would provide humane treatment for the sick and wounded prisoners. It was decided that all hospitals and hospital ships should display a red cross on a white background as a safeguard against attack. In 1868 a second meeting was held to submit further amendments. These eventually brought about the founding of the Red Cross Society in 1870. A code of honor specified that the rank and file should not only receive adequate rations, but be provided with clothing and have good medical attention. In addition, prisoners medically fit, doing work outside the prison camp were to be paid.

Neutral Swiss

Switzerland, acting as a neutral power, was to provide services on behalf of nations at war. They would have the right to inspect camps, examine complaints and report on the conditions existing.

Where both sides held an equal balance of prisoners there was less trouble, even so infringements did occur. This was more noticeable during the second world war, when the Polish and Jewish prisoners suf-

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 23)

ferred extreme hardships. This we explore later.

1914 - 1918 War

It was during the First World War 1914-1918 we gathered greater detail of prisoner of war life, this, supplemented by one's own military service in the field and interviews with those who were prisoners is an advantage.

The first German Prison Camp was really an Internment Camp, situated at Ruhleben, near Berlin. Here, British civilians of military age were interned. Most of them had been living in Germany or had been caught unaware while on holiday, when war was declared, which happened to one of my own friends.

The internment camp at Ruhleben was originally a race course consisting of stabling and the usual out-buildings. It had been hastily converted and sadly lacked ablution facilities and sanitary conveniences. In fact, it was to be known as one of the most notorious camps on account of its short-comings.

By the end of November 1914, Germany had every British civilian of military age in this camp, numbering over 6,000. As time progressed improvements were made, beds which were lacking in the beginning had been installed. The prisoners, many of whom had academic degrees, were able to organize educational classes and form musical groups. On the physical recreation side football was most popular along with other activities. Handicrafts had their place on the camp program and drawing on the prisoners talent, concerts and drama played an important part to entertain the inmates.

At the end of the 1914-1918 war when the prisoners were released, a special exhibition was held in London. Models of the camp, photos and handicrafts produced by the returned prisoners were on show.

A relic of this exhibition is one of their camp postcards with its improvised Coat of Arms. The blazon is as follows: A Crest of a Civilian Cap surmounting a shield quartered, Gules, or, Argen, Sable on which is imposed: A Mess Tin, Liver Sausage, half a loaf and a Football Boot. The supporters are two rats with very long tails, in-between these is the motto "Dum Spiro Spero" (while I breathe, I hope) underneath are the words, Ruhleben Coat of Arms.

It may be well to give guidance to the different types of camps and their note issues:

"Kriegsgefangenenlager" . . . War Prison Camp.

"Internierten und Flüchtlingslager" . . Internment Camp for Civilians and Fugitives.

"Industriegefangenenlager" . . . Industrial Prison Camp, Army Work Houses, Private Factories and Mines using P.O.W. labor.

"Offiziergefangenenlager" . . . Officers Prisoner of War Camp.

An unusual relic from one of the Mining camps is a pay packet that was issued to James Adams of the 1st Squadron, Fifth Flight, Royal Flying Corps, who was a prisoner of war in Germany from November 21, 1917 till July 15, 1918, such as stated on the packet.

The packet inscription is "Grube Theodore bei Bitterfeld" (Grube meaning 'mine') Bitterfeld is in Prussia and mines Lignite.

Corpl. J.M.P. . . . n, of the 1/7 Battalion Robin Hoods, joined the army in January 1915 and after 3 months training was on draft leave before going to France. After taking part in all engagements up to the opening battle for St. Quinton in 1917, he was wounded, gassed and taken prisoner. His first destination was to be near Dortmund which was not officially listed on records as a P.O.W. camp. The conditions were very bad and without adequate means for feeding. When rations were served, those without mess tins had to take out the linings of their steel helmets, and use this headgear to get their issue of coffee.

Munster

Later, they were moved to a camp at Munster, Westphalia to work in the coal mines. The work was hard but it had one redeeming feature - there was a changing room to put on pit gear and a welcome shower after their "shift" terminated. In spite of the rules of the Geneva Convention, no payments were made to the prisoners and the rations issued daily were much below the standard required. However, as his health was broken he was sent to Paderborn Lager for treatment. This was carried out under the supervision of a German Medical Officer assisted by a British P.O.W. doctor. Although listed for repatriation, it was delayed by the Armistice on November 11, 1918 and release came just four days before Christmas. His return to England was made through Holland. Embarking at Rotterdam he was finally demobbed at Ripon, Yorkshire.

His main grievance was, had he not been taken prisoner, he would have been due for promotion to the rank of Sergeant. He felt that he was robbed of this additional pay. He died a short while ago.

Among the German mining camps, in

addition to Munster, were those of Hameln, Friedrichfeld, Soltan, Langensalza and Chemnitz. Prisoners were hired out to private firms. Some of these firms were accused of bribing the guards to extract as much work as possible out of them. Often the lack of good food and suitable clothing added to their misery. Conditions varied to the extreme, as in the case of Wittenberg, which was built on a sandy plain of 10½ acres to hold 16,000 prisoners. It was here that Typhus broke out and little or nothing was done about it until 6 captured British Medical Officers were allocated to the camp. These were Major Fry, Major Priestley, Capt. Sutcliffe, Capt. Field, Capt. Vidal and Capt. Lauder. The conditions they found were appalling. Men were ill-clothed and even using their blankets to supplement the deficiency. It was winter 1914-1915, heating was poor and rations consisted mainly of one Kilog loaf to 10 men, a thin soup made of potato flour, horse beans and a minimum of meat. Owing to the lack of soap and scarcity of hot water, the washing of the sick was practically impossible. The doctors worked hard under these hardships and one by one, they too succumbed to the typhus themselves until only one was left. It was Capt. Lauder, who even though affected, carried on and finally recovered.

One must not get the impression that all German P.O.W. Camps were in the same category. Some had a very high standard, much depending on the attitude and feelings of the Camp Commandant.

There is no lack of P.O.W. paper currency that was issued by Austria and Germany during the 1914-1918 period. The printing of a camps notes was left in the hands of the Camp Commandant's staff. This produced a variety of size and design giving the name of the camp. During the 1939-1945 war, both the British and German authorities adopted a standard pattern.

A word of warning to the P.O.W. currency beginner: there are two types of notes. The genuine and those which are mere copies of the originals, in addition some are fictitious. Even so, the latter are worthwhile looking for and in some cases cost as much as the real thing.

We will deal with these first, taking the most colorful of all and most sought after. The notes of Lichtenhorst, presumed to be a camp for Russian P.O.W.'s as we gather from the illustrations on the notes.

The camp itself, situated west of Hannover inspired a Notgeld dealer, Tillner of Hannover to take advantage of the demand for highly colored Notgeld, to turn his skills to this almost local camp.

The notes appeared some 3 years after the last prisoners had left and are undated,

also without the usual serial number and the stamp of authority. Quoting from nine notes which all picture a view of the camp on the front, the values range from 25Pf to One Mark (higher values have been recorded). The pictures cover scenery, farming, work in the camp and on a 25Pf. with a title "Kuttu-Arbeut de Kriegsgefangenen", meaning Culture Work we see hundreds of Russian prisoners clearing scrub land and burning it in bonfires.

"Russische Kapelie"

The One Mark features a fascinating "Russische Kapelie", the exterior on one note and showing the interior on another.

Some of these should be included along with the real notes, by coincidence we have a real Lichtenhorst 10 Pfennig note, smaller, ordinary, plain but with its serial number.

Another glaring example of fraud to deceive the collector, is a 5 Mark note dated 1921 claiming to have been issued at the French P.O.W. camp at Avignon, France. It never saw this camp and its appearance leaned towards propaganda, designed to be harmful. Post War Germany was bitter and Herr Bastineller of Neuhaus, Westfalen who had already printed Notgeld with a sarcastic flavor, printed and issued them with no other purpose in his mind and above all for profit.

This particular note has been given much publicity under the impression it was an authentic issue and considered a rare note. This it may be and warrants a description. It is dated Christmas, 1921 giving the impression that German prisoners were still in France. Quite true, France did illegally retain German prisoners long after their repatriation was due, but not as late as 1921.

This note 135x90mm of yellow and black coloring has every appearance of a genuine note. Its heading "Einlösung: Der Tag - Freiheit" (Payable on the day of Freedom) has the value of 5 Mark and 50 Centimes on each corner. Illustrated are P.O.W.'s with their guards in the background, on the right is an inset picture of a German Frau and two children, one of whom is weeping, all anxiously waiting for the father's return. The inscription in the top and bottom center is: Notgeld Hemusgeg vander — Gefungenen Gemeinde in Avignon. Below are the supposed signatures of some of the prisoners added before going to print, more on the reverse. It is on the reverse this poem appears:

Ehr gibt Mutter ihr Leben preis,
Deutschland, Deutschland,
Als dass sis die Kinder in Knechtschaft weise,

O Mutter Deutschland
Und suchst Du die Ehre im
Freiheitsturm,
Bei den Kindern such, in
Gefangenenturm,
Dort liegt sie in Ketten, in Schande, in
Graus.

Dort rufe zuerst Deine Freiheit aus.
Und Schreite, Deine Kinder zur Seite,
Aus der Tiefe empor ins Weite . . .
This translated might be read as:

"A mother rather gives her life
Germany, Germany,
Than knowing her children being in
servitude

O Mother Germany,
And are you looking for the honor of
the dream of freedom,

Look for it in the prison tower
(where) the Children (are)
There the honor lies in chains, in dishonor, in horror,

There cry out your honor first and
walk out of the depth
Into the world with your children at
your side"

Clausthal

Returning to the real issue, those of Clausthal situated in Hartz mountain district, carry a bad report from the British Government investigation committee. This officers camp might have been pleasant in summer, but being 2,000 feet above sea level, the winter conditions were unbearable. The huts made of match-board and no heat being allowed, was no protection against the heavy snow which fell continually from November till April. Those who were accommodated in its hotel, some 120 officers, suffered the overcrowded conditions. Its Commandant, Niemeyer, was a despot, who besides inflicting punishments, had given orders to shoot, if any officer strayed too near the neutral zone.

The notes of this camp dated 1917 have a reverse covered with German eagle emblems. Another camp with a bad report is Holzminden which issued notes dated December 1916 with values of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 Pf. and One Mark. One might continue with examples, good and bad, but in general, credit is given to the German Medical staff, who as a whole, showed the utmost consideration to most prisoners who needed treatment.

This is borne out in a book written by H.C. Mahoney, "Sixteen Months in Four German Prison Camps."

Building up a collection of German Prison camps provide considerable scope, and from the vast number available at the moment, one can be very selective in

choice.

The sizes, designs, cancellation methods used and, if possible finding out the story of a particular issue gives endless pleasure.

Among the notes of special interest is the 3 Mark of Dyrotz Camp with a cancellation and a blind embossed stamp and the usual cut corner proving its issue. All three items on one note are fairly rare. Bautzon, Saxony has a 120x90mm serially numbered 2 Mark note with a very neat red design, also the 2 Mark note of Cassel can be found with "Ungultig" (not valid) cancellation.

The 120x85mm 10 Mark note is one of the series of values which calls for special attention. Its detail contained in a frame, reads "Inspektion de Kriegsgefangenen-lager im Bereich des XVIII Armee Korps". Below is a large German Eagle with the amount printed across its center the amount "ZEHN MARK" and the value 10 on either side. Dated Frankfurt, Juni 1917 with signatures "Der Inspektieur Kosack and Der Adjutant Baur on the right and left bottom.

All issues were not on paper, some like the Officers Camp of Halle (Halle an der Salle) Prussia dated June 1916 for Eine Mark, was printed on crimson colored linen. There are many other examples to be had.

With over 2,000 varieties of P.O.W. notes to choose from, the collector needs to know that many of them may be reprints. Some are actually marked "MS" signifying that they are specimen or museum pieces, others not so marked have the serial numbers missing, particularly if dated later than 1917. This is where the collector who wants only "mint" notes will find the greater part of his collection being "reprints".

A used P.O.W. camp note is much more convincing among the experts.

929 Camps

We realize that it is the camps with bad reports which make the news. With 929 German P.O.W. camps we assume that most carried out treatment complying with the Geneva Convention rules. Loss of freedom, strict rationing and sometimes little room for physical recreation was keenly felt.

Most heart breaking, were the camps where the Commandant and his staff were bent on breaking the spirit of their prisoners, regardless of their being officers or O. Ranks. At Strohen Moor camp, punishment was so severe for minor offenses that there was a waiting list of prisoners sentenced but awaiting their actual punishment. Main

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 25)

"crimes" being insubordination, often from the mere report of a camp orderly guard.

Food in some cases was so badly cooked, that it remained untouched if Red Cross parcels were available.

An idea of how German P.O.W.'s were treated in France is best described in a letter written by: Willi Jacob of Bayern.

The Geneva Convention rules allow prisoners to write a limited number of letters. These are then sent to a re-direction center to be mailed to the prisoners own country.

During the month of January, 1918, owing to a temporary P.O.W. camp on the Western Front, France having to move out of the danger zone with little warning, a number of P.O.W. letters were scattered round the site. The writer picked up one and after some years had it translated to read as follows:

30 P.O.W. Coy, France

19th, January, 1918

My dear parents,

Today I am able to let you know with pleasure that I am again a very fortunate man. I am now concerned with the management of a company of prisoners, something you may call a company leader. This is model camp. Just imagine a theatre, an office, a picture house, bath, music and library. This excellently arranged and furnished by German craftsmen.

Food plentiful, rest, heating, sleeping accommodation satisfactory, a real lotus land if it were not the captivity.

I am completely my own boss. I am reading and studying without being disturbed as long as I work in my office. I also have a small dog and a cat. As you see, my fate is quite bearable.

I am taking care of 500 prisoners who go out to work just as prisoners do in our country.

Please do not send me any more bread, meat, cheese or butter, you may send me fruits, jam, something interesting to read, occasionally some money. You can buy here all that you want.

Soon I hope to convince you personally that the conditions here have been really so good and that I have not written this under confusion.

Best Wishes,
Willi

Vizefelow Jakob. Nr. 701. 30 P.O.W. Coy in France. C.o G.P.O. London,

England.

to Herrn Euchar Jakob in Wenigumstadt, bei Aschaffenburg, Bayern.

Deutschland

Anyone, having served under war conditions, will understand on reading the above letter, it is only natural that a prisoner will always attempt to reassure his parents that he is fairly well and they need not worry.

During W.W.I. the idea of sending parcels to prisoners had to be organized, this came under the Regimental Associations and other institutions.

Speaking with knowledge of how the Grenadier Guards pioneered a scheme to help their own P.O.W.'s, it worked this way. A prisoner of war fund was founded, asking its many old officers of the Regiment to contribute. To this, the Regimental Comforts Fund added their share. It was decided to send a good parcel of food and tobacco every fortnight. But some thought that was not enough and prisoners were "adopted" by a mother, sister or an officer of the regiment and agreed to send an additional parcel.

continued next issue

Proofs . . .

(continued from page 15)

Great Britain (Northern Ireland and Jersey), Jamaica, Malta, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, and Tonga.

Figure 12 shows the Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited, £10 note of January 1, 1977. This is overprinted in red on the front and the back with 'Specimen'. A most important and distinctive point is that the serial number, "010595" in this case, is preceded by a Maltese Cross symbol. This Maltese Cross style of prefix is not found on any regular issued note nor on any genuine specimen note as previously described. All specimen notes with this distinctive Maltese Cross symbol are in fact Collector's Specimens printed by the Franklin Mint in 1978. They often come in sets with matched serial numbers and it is important to realize that they are sold at less than the face value of the notes.

Additionally it is well-known and catalogued that some Eastern European countries, i.e. Czechoslovakia, Bohemia and Moravia, and Slovakia have all made specimen examples of their currency readily available to collectors. In these cases specimen examples of notes can be acquired cheaper than the actual issued notes. All these issues may be regarded as Collector's

Specimens. It seems inevitable that additional issues of Collector's Specimens will be made by other authorities in the future.

It is re-emphasized that all these Collector's Specimens are separate and distinct from the other types of specimens previously described. Collector's Specimens are produced just for collectors as examples of the actual issued currency. I refrain from expressing any personal opinion concerning Collector's Specimens but believe that it is important that they are fully catalogued and described so that collectors can identify them and assess for themselves their relevance and significance.

Conclusion

In examining proofs, specimens and color trials it is tempting, and perhaps natural, to attempt to assess their significance by those same criteria which are applied to the actual issued notes they are related to. This is a fundamental error. Different proofs and specimens serve different functions and have different purposes. It is these functions and purposes which need to be considered and analysed in order to arrive at a meaningful assessment of any individual proof or specimen. The suggested existence of the homogeneous groups indicated in his article is an exercise which is probably useful in theory only. It is nevertheless a device which is useful in indicating some of the principle criteria which might be applied when investigating this type of material.

Contemporary commercialization, which seems almost bound to expand, means that a little circumspection and caution has to be applied in order to identify and isolate the modern Collector's Specimens. This does not reduce the significance that many other proof and specimen notes have. Proofs and specimens can provide collectors with insights into the production and official administration of a paper currency and are an integral part of the objective study of paper money. As this becomes recognized by collectors then so there will be increased appreciation of proofs and specimens and they will then be acknowledged as an essential ingredient of any mature collection.

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- "Standard Catalogue of World Paper Money" (Third Edition) by Albert Pick.

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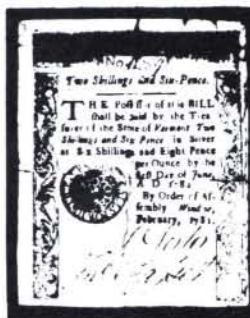
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NASCA Auction Shows World Currency Strengths

The Stanley Gibbons II Sale, conducted by NASCA in New York City Dec. 7-10, offered an exceptionally rich and broad selection of world bank notes to a large and enthusiastic group of bidders just prior to the New York International Coin Convention.

More than 35 viewing seats were kept busy enough to require waiting lists from Sunday through Wednesday, while the bidding floor itself reached "standing room only" on several occasions. A NASCA spokesman commented that the sale "sub-

stantially exceeded expectations in terms of prices realized in the current market."

The first three sessions were devoted to more than 2,100 lots of world bank notes, covering the entire alphabet of countries and featuring many outstanding rarities as well as starter collections, groups and dealer lots.

As anticipated, the sheer volume of notes offered forced heavy attendance by floor bidders, a number of prominent foreign dealers and collectors being present throughout. Most collec-

tors of world bank notes still concentrate on a few countries or a special type of notes, and the field is relatively new, so overall results varied widely from one country to another. Belgium, for example, was particularly strong, most lots going at high prices, and several bringing double or triple estimate. Bangladesh, on the other hand, does not yet appear to have a firm collector base within its own impoverished populace, with predictably low prices prevailing as a result.

Throughout the sale, bidders locked horns on certain key issues and drove prices skyward. One note, for example, the French Banque Indo-China 1000 Piastres which brought \$1,100 on the floor on an estimate of \$300; the 1000 Francs French West Africa (P-31) at \$325 over a \$200 estimate; the German East Africa set of six notes, estimated at \$400 but being forced on the floor to \$825; a Pick-50 Bank of England 100-Pound issue of 1878 which soared to

\$2,200 against a \$900 estimate, again on the floor; the overprinted Icelandic 100-Kronur (P-14), \$1,375 over an estimate of \$750; Banque de la Martinique 500 Francs (P-14), nearly tripling estimate at \$1,250; the

Richmond \$1 Sheets Selling

The first of what is expected to be approximately 36,600 uncut 32-note

sheets of Series 1981 Richmond-district \$1 Federal Reserve Notes was put on public sale by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on Dec. 23.

Between the time the uncut sheets sales program began on Oct. 26, and Dec. 22, about 32,000 32-note sheets of Boston-district notes were sold, the BEP reported.

Sixteen-note sheets of New York-district \$1 will continue to be offered until further notice.

Pick plate note for the Mozambique Banco Nacional Ultramarino 2500 Reis (P-18) at \$2,700 on an estimate of \$2,000; a Russian specimen book, \$475 over a \$100 estimate; a 1748 Scottish 1-Pound note, \$2,500 over \$1,500 estimate; Swiss notes, almost every lot in the country offering exceeding estimate; Thailand, where the 400 Ticals (P-7) tripled estimate at \$1,050; and the 5000 Francs (S/B 14r) Replacement Specimen in the Allied Military Currency series, bringing \$1,550 on a \$1,000 estimate.

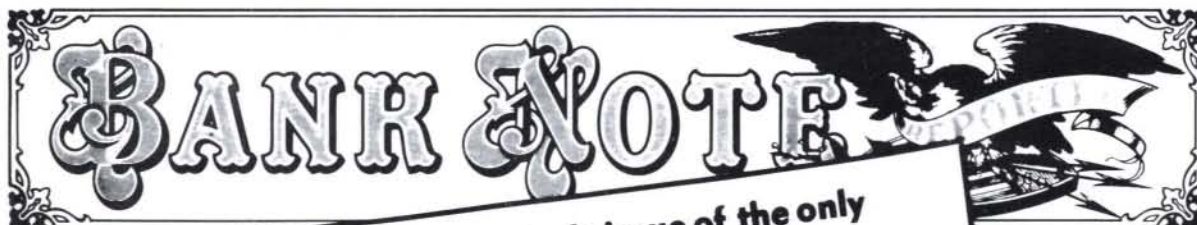
Collector pressure was maintained on the group lots and starter collections, as well as numerous complete sets within countries, these being among the areas where mail bidders managed to seize a few lots from the floor bidders.

Among other such lots one note: Burmese Military Administration Specimen Set, \$700 on an estimate of \$500; Burundi, 4-piece unduplicated lot, \$210 over

(GIBBONS, Page 3)



This 5,000-franc specimen replacement note found a buyer at the \$1,550 level in the NASCA auction.



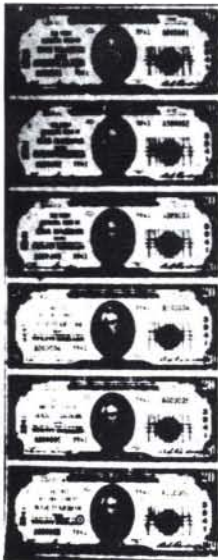
Vol. 10, No. 2



New Hampshire Brown Bank Note, very by a pair of New England

Scarce National Bank On New England

A pair of significant National Bank Note discoveries have



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First National Bank of Bar Harbor, Maine, Ch. No. 3941.

According to Trask, Treasury records show some \$11,250 currently outstanding in small size on this bank.

Further information on either of these discoveries is available by contacting Trask at Shoppers Village, Rt. 1, Kennebunk, ME 04043.

'81 Star Found

The first reported example of a Series 1981 star note in circulation has been made to Bank Note Reporter by Dean Davis, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Davis reported receiving replacement note B00 038 897 on Dec. 28.



The Bank of St. Johns, Jacksonville, Florida, was organized in 1937 and chartered in 1938 under the Florida bank laws of 1933 as amended in 1935, and 1937. This note circulated by the bank along with a \$100 and \$200 denomination in 1939 and 1940, and later the serial of the counterfeiter's office in the 1940s right corner. The central scene is that of a deer being taken by a hunter and a dog. At the lower left is an Indian house with two and a half windows.

The plate was originally engraved by Hurdle, Wright & Co. just prior to their merger with American Bank Note Company.

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air Card

\$20 denominations in 1859 and 1860. By 1861, the bank had \$150 worth of its currency in circulation. The bank's founder, Mr. M. Reedy, signed the original notes as president. Reedy was George S. Bryant.

According to Grover Criswell, Treasurer, a total of 10,000 air cards was produced for circulation.

Souvenir cards are available by mail from Criswell's, Ft. St. FL 32637. Single cards priced at \$5.50, postpaid. Cards or more are available at \$5 each, postpaid, and quantity discounts are